

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

January 3, 1924.

#3265

Subject: Appropriations for the Argentine Army for 1923 and
1924.

To: A.C. of S., C-2.

Jan 25 1924

1. Attached herewith is "Ley de Presupuesto para
1923-1924, Anexo F, Departamento de Guerra" (Act of Congress-
Appropriations for the Army, Military College, etc. for 1923
and 1924.)

2. Attention is invited to the fact that the appro-
priation for the fiscal year (same as calendar) 1924, is the
same as for 1923, till Congress may enact a new law.

1 Incl. (ex-1)
Ley de presupuesto 1923-24.

John D. Long
JOHN D. LONG,
Military Attaché.

NO OBLIGATION TO URGENT
CHARACTER
G-2 REPORT

SUBJECT... ARGENTINE BUDGET FOR 1933 AND 1934

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 3243 Date December 4 1923

Replies to No. Date December 4, 19

5030: Government Budget.

On October 25, 1923, Law No.11,260 was passed by Congress. This is the General Budget Law for 1933 and 1934, and is the modification of Law No.11,027 (See M.A.Report #2968, Feb.10, 1923).

The total appropriations approved are as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS	M/N <u>In cash</u>	M/N <u>In bonds</u>
A-Congress.....	\$ 5,887,151.20	
B-Ministry of Interior....	74,993,850.60	
C-Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	6,858,257.70	
D-Ministry of Finance....	21,763,569.20	
Only item..Public Debt..	125,146,821.46	
E-Justice and Public Instruction.....	86,413,567.48	
F-Ministry of War.....	58,213,718.31	
G-Ministry of Marine.....	41,351,017.28	
H-Ministry of Agriculture.	15,964,460.20	
I-Ministry of Public Works	19,088,165.20	
J-Superannuations, pensions and retirements.....	20,348,747.30	
K-Supplementary credits...		14,188,348.58
L-Public Works..... Arts.6° and 7° of this Law (minimum wages and increases in salaries...)		48,962,555.67
	<u>82,000,000.00</u>	
	\$568,029,388.13	\$99,150,904.25

To be deducted:

The difference of expenses during the first 8 (eight) months of the year which amount to \$378,686,258.72 m/n and expenses authorized by twelfth laws which amounted to \$356,391,873.66 m/n..... Thus:

\$ 568,029,388.13 \$ 99,150,904.25
32,294,385.06

\$ 545,735,003.07 \$ 99,150,904.25

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G-2 REPORT

6
Sect. 125

SUBJECT: MILITARY---ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From: ARGENTINA

No. 3254 Date December 18, 1923

Replies to No. 3254 Date November 11, 1924

6550: Equipment---General.

Activity in line of improvement of present equipment.

Early in October 1923, at Campo de Mayo, 23 kilometers from Buenos Aires, the partial test of foreign machine guns and rifles was completed.

The following companies were represented:

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. (U.S.)

Hotchkiss---French

Madsen---Danish

Vickers---English.

The guns and rifles were not only submitted to a "clean" test, but also to the "dust" and "rust" tests, and the guns also to a "mud" test.

Dust Test: The pieces were completely covered with dust by rolling and blowing dust in same before use.

Rust Test: The pieces were allowed to become reasonably rusty before use.

Mud Test: At least one machine gun (Colt) was immersed in thick creamy mud for 15 minutes before use. It is presumed that all guns were subjected to the same treatment.

Binding Margin.

Cos.	Arm	Test	Results
Colt	Machine gun (water cool- ed)	Dust	Perfect
do	do	Rust	Perfect
do	do	Mud	Would only fire single shots, but Argentine board predicted that it would not fire at all. Only one that responded to test.
do	Machine gun (air cooled) aircraft	Dust	Perfect
do	Machine rifle (light and heavy--- barrels can be substitut- ed)	Dust	Jammed--first shot failure

6550: Equipment----General.

Activity in line of improvement of present equipment (Cont'd)

<u>Cos.</u>	<u>Arm</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Results</u>
Hotchkiss	Machine gun (air cooled)	Dust	Very poor
do	do	Rust	"
do	do	MUD	Did not function at all.
do	Machine rifle (light and heavy)	Dust	Very poor
Madsen	Machine rifle (heavy with tripod)	Dust	Not known
do	Machine rifle (light)	Dust	Very good
do	do	Mud	Fair
Vickers	Machine gun (water cooled)	Dust	Fair
do	do	Mud	Did not function
Vickers	Machine gun (aircraft---air cooled synchronized for pilot)	Dust	Poor
do	Machine gun (aircraft for observer)	Dust	No good---did not try out in full.

In 1919, a representative of Colt's Co. gave a demonstration (not a test) at Campo de Mayo. With the machine gun the demonstration was perfect, but with the machine rifle it was poor as it jammed a number of times. The demonstrations were with clean pieces.

On October 15, 1923, the tests referred to above were interrupted on account of the annual maneuvers, and instructions have been given that the tests will be resumed early in January 1924.

As a result of the demonstration and the tests referred to above, it is believed that no further tests will be made with machine rifles, and that the Armament Board referred to in Report #3245, Dec. 5, 1923 has given instructions to the members of the Purchasing Commission abroad, that left December 12, last for Denmark to purchase Madsen machine rifles.

The further tests with machine guns will be made in field firing, handling and maneuvering the pieces as in campaign. Regarding the tests, the representative of the company concerned gave all detailed instructions to the Argentine Testing Board and to the crew of Argentine officers and men that were to actually make the test. All information was given by the representative that would permit the proper and correct manipulation of the piece. On completion he was asked by the Board if he had anything more to say. If his reply was in the

M.A. Report #3254, Dec. 18, 1923.

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6550: Equipment---General.

Activity in line of improvement of present equipment. (Cont'd)

negative he could not and did not have the opportunity to interpolate, and offer suggestions if things went wrong. From then on he was only spectator to the test. The idea of this was to demonstrate the facility of handling the piece.

No representative was authorized to witness the tests of another company.

This office was informed that the Argentine Government expects to spend \$20,000,000 m/n (\$8,490,240 U.S. at par) on machine guns, extra barrels and spare parts; that it expects to purchase 2632 machine guns and 70,000 automatic Colt revolvers, cal. .45.

Major Aristóbulo de Vera, Cavalry, a member of the Purchasing Commission is in charge of the board making the tests of machine guns and machine rifles, and it is understood that he expects to sail about January 15, 1924 for the United States, thence to Europe. Also that the members of the Purchasing Commission now in Europe will visit the United States as well, probably when Major de Vera arrives there. It is presumed that this is in connection with the purchase of Browning machine guns, provided that further tests that are to be made in January next prove that the gun is satisfactory.

Besides the machine guns and machine rifles being tested here, it is understood that the Purchasing Commission will also visit a German factory in Holland where these machine guns and machine rifles are made, as well as to look into the purchase of Fokker airplanes.

It is reported further that the Purchasing Commission expects to be absent abroad about three years, which tends to confirm the writer's opinion that the purchase of armaments will be made slowly, cautiously and judiciously, and that there is no precipitate haste to arm for militaristic purposes against Argentina's neighbors, but the object is to replace old and antiquated equipment, as no equipment has been purchased since 1911, no appropriation being available for the purpose---only for current expenses.

(NOTE: The information given above is strictly confidential, and with the assurance that it will not be published it is requested that it be treated as such.)

M.A. Report #3254, Dec. 18, 1923.

6720: Field Training.

The general plan of divisional exercises for the Argentine Army as a conclusion of the military year 1923, covered all of the arms, and it comprised likewise concentration movements.

The period for the company, squadron and battery, including combat exercises and inspection for all divisions of the army and independent formations, were scheduled to end on October 12. From the 15th of that month, the divisions began their concentration, and in order to carry out these exercises the 3rd, 4th and 5th divisions had to complete them some time between Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 incl., and the 1st and 2nd Divs. between October 16 and November 10. The troops were to return to their garrisons not later than November 15th. As far as possible the exercises were conducted on a maximum strength.

The time schedule and nature of exercises were as follows for the 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions:

1st series----8 days: Infantry: company exercises; Cavalry: squadron exercises; artillery: battery and group exercises.

2nd series----6 days: Infantry: battalion exercises; Cavalry: regiment and brigade exercises; artillery: group and regimental exercises.

3rd series----6 days: exercises in combined formation as much as possible on the basis of Infantry regiments.

The first and second divisions of the Army concentrated at Campo de Mayo to carry out the following exercises, with the distribution of time and character of exercises as indicated:

1st series----12 days: each division, one day alternately; Infantry: company exercises. In the morning, one exercise only. Cavalry and artillery: one day alternately each arm, regimental and group exercises, respectively. In the afternoon, one exercise only.

2nd series----6 days: one day alternately each division. Infantry: battalion exercises. In the morning, one exercise only. Cavalry and artillery: a different day for each arm and two brigade exercises and one artillery regimental exercise for each division. In the afternoon, one exercise only.

During the first and second series, each division utilized the days not pertaining to the combat exercises for practice in the field service by separate or combined units outside Campo de Mayo.

3rd series----6 days: three consecutive days each division. Detachment exercises by opposing forces with cooperation of the two divisions directed by the Commander of the respective Division.

The third division of the army selected the one meeting point in an appropriate region in order to be able to work where there was an important highway, in cooperation with troops of the different arms, and with a special formation of the sapper-pontonier, battalions I, II and III for instruction purposes.

The division commander prepared an exercise of combined troops with the assistance of the sapper pontoniers. This exercise was attended by the Engineer commanders of the five divisions of the Army.

In order to cooperate with the exercises of the 1st and 3rd Division of the Army the personnel of the Firing School and of the Non-commissioned Officer's School, as well as the personnel of the flying and communication troops were placed at the disposal of the respective commanders.

For the same purpose, Battalions I, II and III were incorporated in their respective divisions by November 4.

Regarding the respective plans for exercises the Division Commanders of the Army were ordered to send same to the Inspector General of the Army before September 10.

For each troop concentration these were to comprise:

Tables of strength and elements to take part.

M.A. Report #3254, Dec. 18, 1923

6720: Field Training.

For each series of exercises: Command. Days.
Comments with reference to place, composition of units,
opposing forces.
Table with statement of the directors of exercises, commanders
and umpires.
Plan of the zone of exercises.

On October 19th the Inspector General of the Army, General Uriburu went to Entre Ríos in company with various officers to inspect the putting up of the bridge, 200 meters long near the city of Paraná by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions of Sapper-pontoniers. After the inspection of this work General Uriburu went to No oya' to be present at the exercises of the 3rd Division of the Army.

On October 14th the concentration of troops at Campo de Mayo terminated in order to begin with the divisional exercises ordered by the Inspector General of the Army in accordance with the programme already outlined.

On November 8th the exercises ended with a military parade in which about 7,500 conscripts took part.

The line of troops was formed by each arm en masse, all the units of the two divisions, medical services, baggage carts etc. being present.

Once the troops were reviewed by the Inspector General of the Army, the parade took place, headed by the School of Non-commissioned officers followed by the School of Fire, etc. The troops presented a fine appearance, not only due to their correct deportment, but also their military bearing. The Schools above mentioned were followed by 7 regiments of Infantry, whose formation was in accord with the new tactical organization of the Army, that is to say with their batteries of artillery, sections of machine guns etc. and they also marched past in companies, thus demonstrating their excellent instruction.

The infantry was followed by two battalions of sapper-pontoniers, without their material. The communications troops of the first and second divisions of the army----new formations which were organized this year and have worked efficiently with the others---were noticeable for their wireless apparatus, carrier pigeons and other elements used.

Fifteen aeroplanes of the aeroplane squadron flew over the troops during the parade.

The medical service of both divisions as well as the supplies and baggage sections of both, paraded in fours and furnished a long line with carts and automobiles.

The mounted arms came next, and also caused a good impression. Both divisions of artillery together passed correctly with a full frontage of batteries. In this formation, the artillery battery of the second brigade of cavalry and the machine gun squadron of the 2nd of the same arm were included.

The parade ended with four regiments of cavalry which galloped past formed in squadrons.

The parade was qualified as a splendid military spectacle demonstrative of the good preparation of the troops in the course of this year of training.

M.A. Report #3254, Dec. 18, 1923.

~~DESTROY~~

6160: Combatant Arms.

Organization and functions of Office of Chief or Inspector
General of several combatant arms.

NOTE: Report #2952 January 15, 1923 is replaced by report
#3213, August 29, 1923, pp. 19, 20, 21 and 22 and by report
December 3, 1923, p. 3.

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M.A. Report #32 54, Dec. 18, 1923.

G-3 REPORT

SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHIC-----ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From--ARGENTINA

No. 3264 Date January 2, 1924

Replies to No. REQUESTED Q/2 W.D. JAN 25 1924

1180: Frontiers.

Length and characteristics, with a discussion of the strategical and tactical aspects, on both the offensive and defensive.

PARAGUAY.

The invasion of Paraguay by Argentina would be a comparatively simple matter, from the east, south and west, as the southern part of Paraguay is inclosed by Misiones, Corrientes, Chaco and Formosa.

The Entre Ríos and North Eastern Argentine Railways lead into Misiones and northern Corrientes as well as the Uruguay, Paraguay and Paraná Rivers.

The Santa Fé Railway terminates at Resistencia, Chaco, just opposite Corrientes.

The North Central (State) Railways are being extended and completed from Salta and Jujuy (garrisons) across the centers of Chaco and Formosa to the Paraná River.

The most probable points of invasion would be from Posadas, Argentina into Encarnación, and the terminus of the Paraguayan Central Railway; from Corrientes up the Paraguay River and from Formosa against Asunción.

Paraguay would advance against Argentina by similar lines.

1180: Frontiers.

Length and characteristics, with a discussion of the strategical and tactical aspects, on both the offensive and defensive.

BOLIVIA.

In invading Bolivia, Argentina would use the line of the Central Northern Argentine State Railway, via La Quiaca, on the Bolivian border 1,795 Kms. from Buenos Aires, towards Atocha, Bolivia.

There is a break of the Railway line about 120 miles from La Quiaca to Atocha, but progress is being made from La Quiaca to Tupiza----about 60 miles distance.

Jujuy is mountainous, well watered, and presents many fertile tracts of land. The climate is from intense cold to sub-tropical. The central sections through which passes the railway are mountainous, but there are many forests and pasturage.

The difficulties of Argentina's invading Bolivia would be the high altitude, intense cold and lack of vegetation after arriving on the Bolivian plateau.

Argentina would operate from Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy.

M.A. Report #3264, Jan. 2, 1924.

1180: Frontiers.

Length and characteristics, with a discussion of the strategical and tactical aspects, on both the offensive and defensive.

URUGUAY.

In invading Uruguay, Argentina would operate from Buenos Aires and La Plata across the River Plate against Colonia and Montevideo.

From the Province of Entre Ríos and Corrientes operations would be across the Uruguay River from Gualeguaychú, Concepción del Uruguay, Concordia, Federación and Caseros.

The Entre Ríos and the Argentine North Eastern Railways offer strategic advantages along the entire Uruguayan boundary.

In addition the Argentine (fortified) Island, Martín García, at the mouth of the Uruguay, and about 2 miles from the Uruguayan coast, offers a strategic point.

Extending along the River Plate from Buenos Aires to the south east to La Plata are the Southern, Western, Meridiano 5° and the General Railway Co. in the Province of Buenos Aires. The Southern extends to Pipinas, almost opposite Montevideo.

In a land attack against Uruguay, Argentina would use Buenos Aires and Paraná as passes, and would invade at Fray Bentos, Paysandú and Salto that are connected by rail with Montevideo, the strategic point.

By sea, Argentina would operate from Buenos Aires and Puerto Militar. Landings would be attempted at Colonia and Maldonado, and an advance made on Montevideo.

Uruguay in invading Argentina would operate from Montevideo and Colonia, and attempt landing above and below Buenos Aires.

It would also operate from Fray Bentos, Paysandú and Salto where it has garrisons, across the Uruguay River against the railway centers.

M.A. Report #3384, Jan. 2, 1934.

1180: Frontiers.

Strategical and Tactical Aspects.

BRAZIL.

In invading Brazil by land, Argentina would operate along and across the Uruguay and Plate Rivers; the bases of operations would be Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fé, Paraná and Corrientes.

The strategic railways are the Entre Ríos from Buenos Aires to Concordia, and the Argentine Northeastern from Concordia to Posadas, both parallel to the Uruguay River. Extensions of the lines are being made, and others projected to make a strategic net work on the north eastern frontier against Brazil and Uruguay.

In case of necessity, Argentina would pass troops across Uruguay.

The principal Argentine ports on the Uruguay River are Gualeguaychú (opposite Fray Bentos, Uruguay); Concepción del Uruguay (opposite Paysandú); Concordia (opposite Salto); Federación; Caseros (opposite Santa Rosa); Libres (opposite Uruguayana, Brazil, and termination of Brazilian strategic railway through the State of Rio Grande do Sul to Puerto Alegre, Brazil); Alvear, (opposite Itaquí) and Santo Tomé (opposite San Borja, which is the termination of the Brazilian Railway paralleling the Uruguay River. The Uruguayan Midland, and the Uruguayan Northwestern parallel the Uruguay River from Fray Bentos to Santa Rosa, continuing into Brazil to Cuareim and on to Borja.

The upper Paraguay and Paraná Rivers likewise offer routes of invasion into Brazil.

If an attack by sea were made by Argentina, Buenos Aires and Puerto Militar ^{would} be the bases of operations, and landings would be attempted at Puerto Alegre, Santos and Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil in operating against Argentina by land would use its strategical railway lines in Rio Grande do Sul and cross the Uruguay River at San Borja, Itaquí, Uruguayana and Cuareim.

In making a naval attack it would operate from Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Puerto Alegre against Buenos Aires, Puerto Militar and Bahía Blanca.

M.A. Report #3264, Jan. 2, 1934.

1180: Frontiers.

Strategical and Tactical Aspects. Offensive and defensive.

CHILE.

In invading Chile, Argentina would use the passes through the Andes. The most probable ones would be those in Mendoza and Neuquen as the orography of these regions is more favorable. Mendoza.

The general aspect of this Province is varied. While in the north and east it presents a plain of salinitous sand, dry, unpopulated, dismal and almost arid, to the west the character of the ground changes radically-----the gigantic Cordillera with its branches occupies all this zone.

This is the Andine system, which marks the limit with Chile.

The most important passes are:

Uspallata and La Cumbre. The Buenos Aires to the Pacific Railway passes through the former and is tunelled under the latter. These passes are open from November 1 to April 30. It was through the Uspallata Pass that the division of Colonel Las Heras Argentine Army, on January 18, 1817 began the march over the Andes to join General San Martin's forces which crossed at Los Patos Pass (Province of San Juan) to surprise the Spaniards at Chacabuco.

La Ducha is shorter but more dangerous than La Cumbre. Horcones by which smuggling is practised.

Cruz de Piedra, on the southern slope of the Maipú volcano is the shortest and least elevated between Mendoza and Santiago de Chile.

Las Damas is distinguished by such easy grades that women can pass over it on foot.

Pinquenes, shorter than La Cumbre, but very difficult.

Other passes are Portillo, Salinillos, Maipú, Santa Elena and Planchón, the last is the most well known, and immediately north of the volcanoes of Planchón and Peteroa (3.900 mts.) Planchón is a double pass, 2.500 and 2.800 mts.

Neuquen

The central and eastern sections, quite arid; the western, partly mountainous, water abounds and the country is fertile.

Between Neuquen and Chile there are more than a hundred passes, the most important of which are Hua Hum, Antuco and Pino Hachado. Through the last named another transandine line is projected, which on account of its low altitude, makes it more unusual for it to be closed, and then but for a short period.

Rio Negro.

The Patagonian State Railway is being extended towards Bariloche, on Lake Nahuel Huapi on the Chilean Border.

The provinces of Jujuy, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan, and the territory of Los Andes, all in the northwest of Argentina offer various passes but are higher and more formidable. The nature of the climate, lack of water, and desert wastes on both sides of the Andes would practically eliminate this section as a line of march of an invading army.

In operating against Argentina, Chile would probably use as bases of operations Concepcion Bay, San Antonio and Valparaiso. These three ports might also be used as naval bases, but it is more probable that if an attack were made by sea, the base would be further south.

An attack by land would probably be through the Las Lajas Valley, and over the Antuco Pass or Los Patos Pass used by San Martin's army in 1817.

1180: Frontiers.

Strategical and Tactical Aspects. Offensive and Defensive.

CHILE.

In the event of war with Chile, Chile would probably take the initiative and attack both by land and sea. By land over the Antuco and La Cumbre passes; the main attack being through the La Cumbre Pass with the Department of Mendoza, thus gaining control of the Trans Andine Railroad. Chile with her superior fleet would bombard the cities of Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca, force a landing and gain control of these railway centers.

M.A. Report #3264, Jan. 2, 1924.

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C-3 REPORT

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SUBJECT--MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 3295 Date March 25, 1924

Replies to No. 3279 Date Apr. 17 1924

REPLACE Report #3279, Feb. 7, 1924.

6700: Military Training-General.

By a decree dated March 5, 1924, the Inspector General of the Army ordered the present military year shall end on Nov. 30, 1924 and the periods of instruction to be observed shall be as follows:

Divisions of the Army.

Cavalry Brigades, Mountain Detachments, Independent Units.

Table No.1.

ARM	Individual	Periods		
		Company Squadron or Btry.	Artillery Combat fire and Instruc- tion of Bn. Group and Regt. of Cav.	Final exer- cises and maneuvers.
Infantry	Feb. 1 to	Jul. 1	Sept. 15 to	Oct. 15
Artillery		to	Oct. 10	to
Cavalry	Jun. 30	Sept. 15		Nov. 15
Sapper Pontoniers				

Table No.2

Troops and Services of Communications.

Troops	Distribution of Time.	Maneuvers
Signal	Individual Feb. 1 to Jun. 30	Section and finish- ing from Jul. 1 to Sept. 10.
Railway	Individual Instruction Feb. 1 to Jun. 30	School of Co. Jul. 1 to Sept. 30
		School of Battalion and application Oct. 1 to Nov. 15

6700: Military Training - General.
Table No.3.

Aviation Troops.			
Aviation	Recruit period	Application period	Maneuvers
	Feb.1 to Jun.30	July 1 to Oct.10	Oct.15 to Nov.15

In the Institutions and Special Troops the instruction of officers "of the Corps of the Institutions or Units, and for the instruction of the different arms, the "Basic Instruction of Officers and Troops in the Army" will be complied with, considering unit as a company which will be determined in each particular case in each institution or unit.

The Inspector General and one of his assistants will make the inspection.

NOTE: The instruction of the troops of the command will be that corresponding to the individual period of the respective arm, besides the corresponding time devoted to specialties, extended to the end of the 2nd period.

Only the Arsenal Battalion will carry out the first two periods of instruction; that of recruits, from Feb. 1 to July 12; and that of the company, from July 14 to Nov. 15.

The Topographic Labor Company, the Administration Company, the Biologist Company of Clerks, and the General Paz Squadron, will carry out only the recruit period from Feb. 1 to Nov. 15.

For the Regiment of Gendarmerie and the Discipline Company, special instructions will be sent.

M.A. Report #3295, Mar. 25/34.

6300: Disciplina and Honore--General.

Boletin Militar #6723, March 24, 1934 published the resignation of the Minister of War, Gen. General Austin Justo, dated March 22, 1934, in order to fit a duel over a personal matter. The resignation was accepted by the President of the Republic. In the same Bulletin, under date of March 24, 1934, the President reappointed Gen. Justo Minister of War.

In the meantime, on March 28, 1934 a duel took place between General Justo and General Luis J. Dellepiane. According to the current version of the affair, the Minister became aware of the fact that a retired officer of the army had made certain statements which he, General Justo, considered offensive, and as he was assured that General Luis J. Dellepiane and General Carlos J. Martinez had knowledge of these statements, again that the latter had also manifested opinions which affected General Justo's personal delicacy, he addressed himself to these two officers, sending them his seconds, in order that they deny their alleged remarks, or else call him to the duel.

In order to solve the point of honor at issue with General Martinez, General Justo requested Gen. Evaristo Broquer and Senator Leopoldo Melo, who received a signed letter from General Martinez stating therein that he had never uttered the statements attributed to him regarding the Minister, and further that this statement did not prevent him from placing himself at the disposal of the persons who had attributed such statements to him.

This incident being solved satisfactorily, General Justo requested Dr. José de Apellániz and General José F. Uriburu to interview General Dellepiane, and they requested him to state whether he had made the statements attributed to him, and in the affirmative case, if he made himself responsible for them. General Dellepiane assumed all responsibility therefor, designating General Carlos J. Martinez and Engineer Quinteros as his seconds.

After the seconds had discussed the matter thoroughly, and no friendly solution being possible, the duel was arranged, very severe conditions being imposed. Information is at variance as to where the duel took place----some papers state in one of the suburbs near the capital and others at the Headquarters of the 1st Region in Calle Córdoba, the centre of town.

Both Generals are excellent fencers, having practised this sport preferentially in their careers, which made the encounter all the more dangerous. Fourteen rounds were fought, General Dellepiane being wounded in the collar bone in the first round, and in the following rounds, General Justo was wounded in the right arm, near the shoulder and his antagonist in forehead and on one side, in view of which, the seconds ordered the duel to end.

After the encounter both generals received their friends at their respective residences to which they had retired. General Justo was visited by the President of the Republic almost immediately who, according to "La Prensa" by this visit, showed that he had not noticed the gravity of the act performed by two generals on active service.

As an aftermath of this affair, in view of the accusations contained in a letter addressed to the President of the Republic, which originated the duel between the Minister of War and General Dellepiane, when General Justo took charge of his portfolio anew he addressed a note to the General Accountant of the Nation requesting a thorough investigation relating to the construction of barracks.

"This Ministry" says the note "requests that ample proof be established as to manner in which contracts entered into since Oct. 12, 1932 have been complied with, and the correct expenditure of the funds assigned by the Budget for the repair and construction of barracks".

With reference to Major Raul Barrera, retired, whose letter started the trouble, a tribunal of honor will be established to try him.

M.A. Report #3295, Mar. 26/24.

6700: as it appears in general.

System of training ---fundamental principles. (From "La Prensa" Mar. 22, 1934.)

"In conceiving Art. 8 of Law 1707 the 1805 is isolated only thought of intellectual preparation for aspirants to become officers of the navy, neglecting physical culture; like others, for certain perhaps that in our institutions of primary and secondary instruction the normal pursuit of physical culture, neglected in the navy, takes a secondary place, like something that is not of first importance.

"The Councils of Education have given little thought to school gymnastics, to the point that the majority of the schools lack necessary space for these exercises. The technical personnel of the Ministry of Instruction, did not attempt either to reserve places destined for physical exercises, nor if they did force the necessity in some places, inadequate material being provided, the apparatus remained unused for the greater part of the year.

"The consequence of this indifference is noted in the deficient physical constitution of a large part of the Argentine youths, a deficiency which is notable later in the numerical exceptions to military service.

"A mistaken interpretation of doctrine concerning these deficiencies brought about the error of school militarization in 1894, and the formation of children battalions. But these were suppressed in 1898.

"In 1915, on the initiative of the Ministry, preparatory military instruction in high schools was instituted as an extreme measure to correct the deficiencies noted in physical vigor of the classes incorporated to the army.

"Recently, a decree has been issued designating a mixed commission of officers and civilians to advise the Government on systems, methods and procedure for physical examination, and this shows persistence in the same criterion in facing the problem.

"The moment is an opportune one to examine, even summarily, whether or not physical culture in the school should be considered as a basis for military instruction of the citizen.

"The answer is simple and not hard to find: the basis is the same for the schoolboy who later is the citizen and eventually the soldier destined to defend our institutions.

"The adult, properly developed physically, according to the principles of physical education, begins routine exercises, and continues successively practising school gymnastics with growing intensity in the course of his secondary instruction, in order that all the organs and all mechanical and physiological functions may reach an ideal state of perfection, constituting the prototype of physical vigor, in condition for the application of energy.

"In military activities it may be said that all the members, all organs, all physical functions are called upon for health, force and resistance and are indispensable factors in the formation of the soldier. If in the countries where physical education in school is practised with real zeal, those recently incorporated are submitted to a minute examination of their physical and organic condition and then segregated, in the case of Argentina the examination should be even more severe. While physical instruction is not perfected in the schools, our officers and non-commissioned officer-instructors, will be obliged to devote a large part of the time of conscription to make up this deficiency in the recruits.

"It is essential that the school programmes and those of high school be modified immediately, and a card index of physical education should be kept whereon should be noted all the different phases of the physical instruction of the individual, giving a complementary intellectual classification, with-

6700: Military Training--General.

System of training----fundamental principles.

out which requisite promotion should not be permitted, nor entrance into high school, industrial establishments or the University.

"In this connection, the programme of general instruction should be rigorous, and military laws might create an appropriate stimulus for those who enter the army in normal physical condition, by favoring them with promotion to the rank of non-commissioned officers, and facilitating and authorizing them to pursue finishing physical cultural work which could permit returning as physical instructors.

"This is the general outline for the national solution of the double problem of preparatory physical education, in public and high schools, the performance of which would be useful indeed in the rapid formation of a robust, and adventurous national economy."

M.A. Report #3295, Mar. 25, 1924.

G-2 REPORT

SUBJECT: MILITARY----ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From: ARGENTINA

No. 3294 Date: March 24, 1924

Replies to No. RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 17 1924, 19
(REPLACE) 6810: Coast Defense System.

Bahia Blanca which is rapidly increasing in commercial importance is the only Argentine port defended by permanent fortifications, that is, those near Puerto Militar. The Federal Capital, Buenos Aires, has no permanent defences but the natural difficulties of approach by river would probably afford the city sufficient protection from attack. The island of Martin Garcia in the River Plate, 30 miles to the north of Buenos Aires, has no defenses except the old breast works of Admiral Brown's time---1913. It does not possess any batteries.

Puerto Militar.

The defenses of Puerto Militar may be divided into two parts:

- Land defenses, which consist of fixed batteries in the Government Zone and a mobile artillery equipment; and
- The mine defenses in the entrance channel.

The arsenal magazines, which are principally intended for the use of the cruiser squadron are situated to the north of Puerto Militar. The whole of the defenses are placed under the Commandant of the Puerto Militar Arsenal. The land batteries are manned by sailors of the Naval Battalion of Artilleria de Costa. There are five land batteries, each mounting four Krupp breech loading rifles of 24 cms. each, length 35, model of 1880-87, on the coast line between Punta Ancla approximately and Punta Tejada.

Location of Puerto Militar. On the north shore of Bahia Blanca(White Bay) Lat. $38^{\circ} 53' 5''$ S., Long $62^{\circ} 06'$ W., and some 32 kilometers from the city of Bahia Blanca and its railway shipping terminals Ingeniero White and Puerto Galvan. Puerto Militar is the arsenal. A dredged channel, 2500 meters long and 80 meters wide with 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ at low water, extends from the Arsenal basin to the Central Bahia Blanca channel. The Southern Railway (Ferrocarril Sud) has a branch from its main trunk line at Grunbein to Puerto Militar and to Rosario.

The Coast Defense System of Puerto Militar at present consists of 5 batteries numbered 1 to 5 from east to west. They are divided into two groups, each under a separate commander. One group consists of batteries 1,2 and 3, and the other of batteries 4 and 5.

These batteries are manned by the naval service whose barracks are in the central position in their rear, and about one mile from the nearest fort, but sleeping accommodations are provided within a few yards of each battery, and a small

and always remain in these places.

The description of the fort or batteries is given by numbers.

Fort No.1 situated on the seashore just west of Nameless Point. All that can be seen from the bay is the wall, about 200 yards long and perhaps 10 feet high. On this very earth ramparts with shrubs; the tops of some houses and a flag-staff with yard can be seen in the interior. No guns are visible, but there are five blocks between which is supposed to be the gun.

Fort No.3 situated about 400 yards to the N.W. of Fort No.1. It is within 300 yards of the shore, and has a command of about 30 feet. As far as can be seen, the fort consists of 5 large blocks of concrete between each of which is a gun. At the western end of the fort is a small wooden hood for the officer in charge of the battery, thickness of about 2 inches. Inside this hood, a run-up ladder is located, probably a 3 foot one. If an officer's hood is in telegraphic communication with each of his guns, and with the other of fort; rooms in Captain's quarters are thus passed. On the top of each block of concrete is a lightning conductor from which it is inferred that there are magazines below. The garrisons have 3 huts for quarters to the left rear. This fort lies low, and has trees around it. The white concrete blocks make it conspicuous, but if painted the fort would be difficult to find.

Fort No.3 is situated on the seashore, about 500 yards west of Fort No.3 with which it corresponds in appearance and detail.

Fort No.4 is situated about 200 yards east of Punta Ancla; it is similar to No.3, and has a command of some 50 feet.

Fort No.5 is situated about 700 yards west of Punta Ancla. It is similar to Fort No.3, and has a command of some 50 feet.

Prominent House. There is a prominent yellow stained house with white-washed roof south east of Punta Ancla. The south east end has a large coach door, and on the south west side is an annex. The whole building has the appearance of being quarters for a movable armament.

Fire Control. There is a prominent iron-work cage about one half mile north east of the above house with zigzag stairs, and a platform on top. It presumably is used for observation of fire, as there is no high ground which could be used for this purpose.

It has been reported on good authority that two 21cm. and two 10 cm. Krupp 1886 field guns are kept in store for use in conjunction with the mobile land defenses.

The five batteries, 1-5 are believed to be identical in shape, size, armament and other particulars. They consist of four Krupp, 24 cm. 35 caliber BLR in barbette, 1880-1887 model. A short description of Battery No.1 is given, which will serve for all the five batteries.

Battery No.1 is roughly 150 yards in total length; it has two flank continuations, 4 gun platforms and guns and 3 intervening blocks of masonry, acting as traverses and providing space for shell stores, cartridge stores and etc.

The masonry is built or faced with granite from Tandil quarries.

M.A. Report #3294, Mar. 34, 1924.

8810: Scout Defense System.

The gun platform has a brick floor. The roofs of the traverses which are sloped down from the center and provided with lightning conductors and the front of the parapet are cemented; they present a dirty white or grayish appearance in the sunlight. The approximate height of the roof from the cemented walk is 14 feet. The projectile and other rooms in the traverse have 3 inch wooden doors, which open on to the cemented walk to the rear, and also on to the passageway to the front and to the parapet wall. This passage is so provided with a door and a trolley for carrying ammunition, and the rails continue around the rear of the gun platform to the next gun in the way. A couple of stone steps lead from the cemented walk up to the gun platform at each end of the latter.

The iron gun carriage revolves on two pairs of wheels, moving on rails, the wheels are being of about 120 degrees. A hand worked ammunition derrick is fitted to the rear of the carriage. The crew of the gun have no overhead cover of any kind. The gun projects about 8 or 9 feet over the parapet.

The gun itself is a Krupp BL Model of 1884 of 34 cms., 35 calibers and to fire a shell (armored pierce steel or steel common of 452 and 461 lbs.) the powder used being cordite. Some of the shells are loaded with trotyl. The breach block is wedge shaped. It is not known what sights are used. The guns and carriage, and the store-rooms are maintained in good condition. Batteries 1, 2 and 3 all have tamarisks, or other low tree plantations more or less concealing the front and flanks of the battery. Between 1 and 2, an avenue of low trees has been made parallel to and close to the railway line, providing for a more or less screened approach, but the configuration of the ground probably prevents it being seen from the river.

The front of battery 1 is practically entirely concealed by the growth described above. Openings about 6 feet wide only have been cut in front of the guns. The same remarks are believed to apply to Battery 3 also. In battery 2, the growth in front has been entirely cut down as it is from this battery that occasional gun practice is carried out. The tamarisk and other plantations though they should be plainly visible from the river, would not be very conspicuous in November, the rank grass which covers many of the sandhills being of a greenish yellow colour.

Batteries 1, 2 and 3 stand at about 30 to 35 feet above the river level, while batteries 4 and 5 probably stand a few feet higher. Batteries 1, 2 and 3 are each from 150 to 300 yards distance from the approximate high water mark.

The range to the nearest point of the center of the main entrance channel from batteries 1 and 3 is about 1500 to 2000 meters, and from Battery 3 a slightly greater distance, but the real range would appear to be 3200 meters. The ranges from 1 and 3 were said to be similar to that of 1.

It must be remembered that Batteries 1 to 5 in time of war will be reinforced by Naval guns, and that full plans have been made for the purchase of railway batteries should Congress appropriate for such.

The observing station of the commandant of the group of batteries 1, 2 and 3 is a conspicuous light iron lattice tower about 60 to 70 feet high, situated on the crest of a sandhill about 600 yards west of Battery 3. The tower is painted a dull red colour. The full strength of the personnel of Batteries 1 to 5 is said to be 132 of all ranks.

The barracks of the artillery (Artilleria de Costa) battalion are situated at the railway station between K.13 and 14 immediately on the north side of the line. They consist of one front block containing offices, etc. and five other blocks, each capable of accomodating about 100 men. Round the barracks are a series of red brick bungalows with trees and garden. On the

6810: Coast Defense System.

On the south side of the railway station there are 3 or 4 store-houses with a platform fronted on locomotive shed.

Immediately to the west of the railway station are the points to the branch lines for the batteries 4 and 5, and to the Provins round. The Provins round has a proof butt, a small magazine, and very small red brick buildings including one for the chronograph instruments connected with the Boulin or screens employed on the range. The range extends over the sandy desert towards Punta Rojula for a distance of 6000 yards.

A conspicuous iron lattice tower with spiral stairs stands in a central position in the Provins round. It is about 60 feet high erected on the crest of the sandhill, and painted red. From the platform at the top of the tower a good view is possible in all directions, especially toward the east.

A thorough telegraph and telephone system connects the batteries, Provins round, barracks, Government Buildings, etc. and the Lighthouse, near Hermoso Hill is said to also be connected up. Wireless communication is also established between Puerto Militar and the batteries. A powerful Telefunken station is situated next to the headquarters office of the Torre de Vigilancia. This station claims to be able to communicate with Formosa, Territory of Formosa over 1200 miles to the north, and is said to be in constant communication with Buenos Aires. It is not known whether any underground telegraph lines connect Puerto Militar with the batteries.

The Arsenal magazines are situated about 2 miles to the north of Puerto Militar cantonment among the sandhills immediately to the east of the Great Southern Railway, and are connected by that railway to the Government branch line. The magazines consist of 8 separate buildings, numbered 1-8 for convenience. Numbers 4-8 are in the hollows intervening between sand ridges. None of the buildings are visible from the Great Southern Railway Line, as they stand slightly back and are behind the crest of the sandhill. They are inclosed by a simple wire fence and are normally guarded. Buildings 1, 3 and 3 will have platforms on the branch lines for facility of loading, and are connected with other buildings by 11 ft lines of rails of about 1 and 1/2 feet gauge. All the buildings are brick built and are painted white or whitewashed, and their roofs, especially Nos. 1 and 3 bristle with lightning conductors.

A few Carbonel mines and obsolete observation mines are on hand for instruction purposes. There are also 50 mines bought in Germany prior to the war. NOTE: See map of Bahia Blanca and Pto. Belgrano forwarded with this report.

M.A. Report #3294, Mar. 24/24.

6150: Services; Organization
(Int.) and Function.

General Direction of Remounts.

By Decretal Militar No. 1838, 2nd Part Mar. 20, 1924 was published the decree of the President creating the General Direction of Remounts.

Its chief is a superior officer (Colonel or general officer). Service therein is by detail. The Direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for preparation for war, and methods of instruction depending on the General Staff of the Army for these, and on the Inspector General of the Army for the instruction and inspection of its troops.

The personnel of the Direction consists of an adjutant; subaltern officer; zooot clinical adviser, and an administration (G.M.) officer.

Sec. A---Remounts: a Lt. Col. Chief of the section and the officer personnel.

Sec. B: Veterinary. The veterinary inspector as Chief of Section and the officer personnel.

The General Direction of Remounts has charge of:

1. All that pertains to the service of remounts, acquisition, raising, pasturing and rehabilitation of stock; breaking and acclimation of colts; remount stations.

2. Encouragement of horse-breeding.

3. Inspection and control of the stock of the army, of the veterinary service and of the horseshoers service of the units.

4. To bring carefully, and to date the statistics for better remount service in peace and war; registration of brands and distinguishing marks; study and stock census.

5. Recommending to the Minister of War, the appointment and assignment of veterinarians and provide horseshoers for the service.

6. Procurement and control of sanitary, veterinary material, medicines, etc.

The "General Paz" Squadron will depend directly on the Director of Remounts. Likewise will depend on him, in that which concerns the remount service only, the Intendants of "General Paz" Camp and "Los Andes" Camp.

The VIII Division of the General Direction of Administration is dissolved. Exploitation of camps and real estate passing to the Secretary's Office of the General Direction of Administration.

Diagram of the War Department forwarded under report #3298 should be modified.

M.A.R. Report #3294, Mar. 24, 1924.

S Y M B O L I C A L

G-2 REPORT

2001-130

2

SUBJECT: MILITARY ESTIMATE OF ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATIONAL DIGEST)

From: ARGENTINA

No. 3315 Date MAY 6, 1924

Replies to No. G-2/26 5-21 Date February 16, 1924.

To replace Report #3302, April 9, 1924, on same subject.

I. MILITARY 2-1-130

I. Military System and Policy RECEIVED G-2 W.D. MAY 29 1924

The present military system of Argentina is based on compulsory military service enacted in 1905, both in time of peace and war.

All Argentines are obliged to serve in the Army in the defense of the country and enforcement of laws. Each year a sufficient number of men who arrive at military age are drafted for service. Not any man of influence or means can avoid service, due to a lax system of enforcement.

2. Composition of Military Forces.

The Argentine Army comprises:

1. The Army of the Line
2. The National Guard
3. The Territorial Guard

1st Line:

The Army of the Line consists of:

- a) The Permanent Army
- b) Its Reserve

1. It consists of the corps of officers and "asimilados" of the Permanent Army, and the corps of officers and "asimilados" of the Reserve of the Permanent Army.

2. The classes of the Permanent Army and those of its reserve.

3. The contingents of conscripts of the ten classes from 20 to 30 years of age.

4. The number of volunteer soldiers from 16 to 30 years of age in schools, and from 17 to 30 years in units, being authorized to renew their contract till they are 50 years of age. Also in time of war, volunteers can be received for its duration only.

5. Those incorporated by infraction of the Conscription Law.

6. The volunteer personnel for military bands.

The Permanent Army is the only active force of the Argentine Army and is the only force that receives any instruc-

2. Composition of Military Forces (Cont'd)

1st Line (Cont'd)
tion. Its mission is that of a national police force.

The Reserve of the Army of the Line consists of the nine classes from 21 to 30 years of age.

2nd Line.

The National Guard (not organized) consists of:

1. Officers of the National Guard.
2. Noncommissioned officers
3. Citizens pertaining to the 10 classes from 30 to 40 years of age (trained and untrained).

3rd Line.

The Territorial Guard (not organized) consists of:

1. The officers of the Territorial Guard.
2. The noncommissioned officers
3. Citizens pertaining to the 5 classes from 40 to 45 years (trained and untrained).

This Guard can only be called out in case of National War.

Exemptions.

The physically unfit; those needed for the support of dependents (which is left entirely to the civil authorities); while holding public offices, national or provincial; governors and secretaries of national territories; members of the regular and secular clergy while they are in the profession.

In the permanent army, conscript service does not exceed one year, and appropriations generally allow but for nine months' service. Many (the more intelligent) serve but for three months.

The reserves of the Permanent Army are required by law during their time of service in said reserve to have two periods of exercises or maneuvers, of a maximum duration of one month per period. These reservists are also obliged to have target practice.

The citizens that constitute the National Guard are required during their ten years of service to have four periods of instruction of a maximum duration of fifteen days each. The foregoing obligations referring to the reserves and National Guard have never been enforced.

Other Forces.

There is a National Gendarmerie with the character of a federal police. It is not a component part of the Argentine Army of which it is independent except in state of siege, exigencies of national defence, mobilization of the army, and when necessary for the maintenance of internal order. It functions in a sparsely settled districts. Its aggregate strength is 2850. (for detailed report see #3831, Nov. 7, 1923..)

It is under the Ministry of the Interior.

M.A. Report #3834, May 6, 1924.

6. Organization and Strength.

1) The Permanent Army is now organized on the project of law submitted to Congress in 1930:
The Infantry is organized into:

Strength of Officers & Men.		
15 Regts. of 2 Bns. each;		
En.= 2 Cos.	Co.....	98
1 Com. Sec.	Co...Sec.....	33
1 M.G.Co.	{ 1 to ea Co.....	78
3 Btry. Auxiliary Arty.	{ Regt. Arty.....	65
2 Regts. of 4 Cos. of 3 Bns. each		
En.= 2 Cos.	Staff.....	50
	Co.....	80
3 Mountain Regts., each:		
1 Regt. "Cazadores de los Andes"		
En.= 2 Cos.	Staff.....	50
1 Com. Sec.	Co...Sec.....	33
1 M.G.Co.	{ to	33
1 Sec. Scouts	{ each	72
1 Group Mountain Arty.) Det.	{ Sec. Scouts... Btry.Arty....	26 122
1 Regt. of 3 Bns. each:		
En. 4 Cos.	Co.average...	160
1 Com.Sec.attched to 1st and 2nd Bns.(School of Fire)	Com.Sec.	33
1 M.G.Sec.-Pack to 9th and 10th Cos.("Esteban de Luca" Arsenal)	M.G.Co.....	72

The Cavalry is organized into:

3 Regts. 2 of 4 Sqns. and 1 of 3 Sqns. Sq..... 99
3 Brigades of 3 Regts. each

The Artillery is organized into:

5 Regts. of 2 groups each:
 1 group each of 4 Btrys. 7.5 cm. Staff..... 40
 1 group each of 1 Btry. 15 " Btry..... 102
1 Regt. of 2 groups(School of Fire)
 1 group 3 Btrys. 7.5 cm.
 1 group 2 Btrys. 15 cm.

The Engineers is organized into

5 Bns. of 2 Cos. each	Co.....	120
1 Sec. Pontoon Bridge Tn.	Sec.Tr....	78

Park and Trains.

5 Tn. Secs.	Tr.Sec....	15
5 Litter Bearer Sec.	Litter Bearer Sec.....	29

Aeronautic Troop

Group No.1
 Flying Material of Main Group
 General Serv. of the Group
 Pursuit Sq.
 Observation Sq.
 Bombing Sq.
 Photographic Sec.
 Training Sec.

Total: 591

M.A. Report #3314, May 6, 1934

Approved
T. J. C. [Signature]

3. ORGANIZATION AND STRENGTH (Cont'd.)

<u>Troops of Services and Communication</u>	<u>Total</u>
Communication Troops	1256
Signal Troops	
Railway Troops (2 Cos. & 1 Material Park)	

b) Strength

The present (1934) strength is:

	Cif. Reg's	Conscript	Civ. Vol.	"Asimilados"	Equi-	Civ.	Total
					mi-	para-	
					lito	dos	
Large Kept.	300	109	664	--	517	251	137
Institu- tions	106	140	770	500	1010	30	25
Cavalry Brigades	171	533	3417	--	117	47	62
1st Div.	163	384	2718	--	220	32	37
2d Div.	181	367	2746	--	215	41	44
3d Div.	192	424	3085	--	221	40	46
4th Div.	186	399	2869	--	226	43	47
5th Div.	201	441	3184	--	235	43	48
Special Troops	125	394	2744	--	350	24	32
						101	3770
Total	1626	3180	23197	500	3111	551	478
						528	32171

The following table shows the Military Man Power on May 5, 1934:

	<u>Present Strength</u>	<u>Trained Reserves</u>	<u>Untrained Reserves</u>	<u>Military Man Power</u>
<u>Army of the Line</u>				
<u>x Permanent Army</u>	<u>38,800</u>			<u>38,800</u>
Volunteers:				
6,800				
Conscripts:				
22,000				
<u>Reserves</u>				
Trained				422,900
Untrained		144,900		
			278,000	
<u>National Guard</u>				
Trained				281,800
Untrained		120,800		
			161,000	
<u>Territorial</u>				
<u>Guard</u>				87,300
Trained Re- serves		58,300		
Untrained Reserves			29,000	
	<u>28,800</u>	<u>324,000</u>	<u>468,000</u>	<u>820,800</u>

x Plus officers, "asimilados" etc.---total 32,171.

c) Distribution

3. Organization and Strength (Cont'd.)

a) Distribution

The Units of the Argentine Army are divided amongst five (5) Divisions of the Army, three(3) Cavalry Brigades, Troops of Services and Communications, and Aeronautic Corps.

<u>1st Division</u>	<u>2nd Division</u>	<u>3rd Division</u>
Hq. and Staff Escort	Hq. and Staff Escort	Hq. & Staff Escort
1 Inf. Comd.	1 Inf. Comd.	1 Inf. Comd.
1 Regt. Cav.	1 Regt. Art. Comd.	1 Regt. Cav.
1 Arty. Comd.	1 Arty. Comd.	1 Arty. Comd.
1 Eng. Comd.	1 Park & Train	1 Park & Train
1 Park & Train	17 Mil. districts	14 Mil. districts
5 Mil. districts	1 Regt. Art. Inf.	1 Regt. Art. Inf.
Target Ranges	Div. Hosp.	Sub-administration Co.
	Target Ranges	Div. Hosp.
		Target Ranges

<u>4th Division</u>	<u>5th Division</u>
Hq. and Staff Escort	Hq. and Staff Escort
1 Inf. Comd.	1 Inf. Comd.
1 Arty. Comd.	1 Regt. Cav.
1 Eng. Comd.	1 Art. Comd.
1 Park and Train	1 Eng. Comd.
12 Mil. districts	1 Park and Train
1 "Cuyo de Mountain Det." Sub-administration Co.	12 Mil. Districts
Div. Hosp.	1 "Norte de Mountain Det." Sub-administration Co.
Target Ranges	Div. Hosp.
	Target Ranges

Each Cavalry Brigade consists of:

3 Regts. of Cav.	Each Sq. 99 off. & men
1 M.G.Sq. Pack	M.G. Sq. 65
1 Cav. Det. of pontoon sappers	Pon. Sq. 46
1 Group Hr. Arty.	Btry 107

Others

Remount Squadron at General Paz
 2 Bns. Inf. and 1 Regt. Art. School of Fire---Campo de Mayo
 1 Bn. Inf. at the arsenals
 1 Regt. Gendarmerie (Mil.) of Volunteers----Formosa
 1 Disciplinary Company----volunteers----Formosa

d) Station.

The five(5) Divisions of the Army are stationed respectively in the five Military Regions (see page 6) and the three(3) Cavalry Brigades (Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are stationed respectively in the 2d, 3rd and 4th Military Regions: Campo de Mayo, Concordia and San Rafael.

The Aeronautic Troops and the Troops of Service and Communications are stationed at Palomar 13½ miles from Buenos Aires.

NOTE: For diagram of stations of troops, see Diagram, page 27a, Report #3314, May 5, 1924.

e) ...

Unit or organization the force in is an estimate of the organization of the Fighting Arm, based on the peace organization which Argentina has continuously maintained for more than 15 years.

<u>Units</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Trained</u>	<u>Cannon</u>	<u>A.G.'s</u>
Cen. Reg. of the Army	307	357	---	---
5 Div.(from the Army of the Line)	117,060	80,000	540	150
5 Cavalry Divs. (from the Nati. Gd.)	117,060	80,000	540	150
5 Divs. Independent Cav.(from Army of the Line)	11,672	10,648	24	12
Special Troops (from Army of the Line)	16,720	11,867	96	--
Troops of the Supply Zone				
Troops of the Zone of the Interior				
Total	262,858	147,740	1200	312

The effectives, 252,000 in round numbers are slightly less than the total trained force of the Army of the Line and the National Guard.

Infantry regiments would be expanded from two(2) to three(3) battalions of four(4) companies of 250 men each.

Cavalry would be expanded so as to give four(4) squadrons to a regiment of 150 men to a squadron.

A group (En.) would be expanded to a regiment. Machine Gun sections expand to a company of sixteen (16) guns.

f) Territorial Sub-Division.

The Argentine Republic is divided into five (5) Regional Divisions, as follows:

- I. Region(Federal Capital) Buenos Aires. Hqs: Federal Capital.
- II. Region(South) consisting of the Province of Buenos Aires and the Territories of the Pampa, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego. Hqs.: Campo de Mayo, 20 Kms. from Buenos Aires.
- III. Region(Littoral) consisting of the Provinces of Corrientes, Entre Ríos and Santa Fé and the Territories of the Chaco, Formosa and Misiones. Hqs.: Paraná.
- IV. Region(Central) consisting of the Provinces of Córdoba, La Rioja, San Juan, San Luis and Mendoza. Hqs.: Córdoba,
- V. Region(North) consisting of the Provinces of Catamarca, Tucuman, Santiago del Estero, Salta and Jujuy and the Territory of Los Andes. Hqs. Tucuman.

Each municipality has its own civic police, consisting in great part of ex-service men.

There exist in the Republic about 120 official target ranges-----denominated "stands oficializados". Here the Government provide instructors, arms and ammunition. These ranges are largely attended by their members, and by those that are required to attend for military instruction.

M.A. Report #3315, May 6, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL
ARMED FORCES OF ARGENTINA
UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT.

Equipment:
Infantry:

Mauser rifle(Argentine models 1891 and 1909)

7.65 mm. with bayonet.

Automatic rifle(Argentine) 7.65 mm.

Machine Gun(English 1881 remodeled 1911)

7.20 mm. (quick)

Cavalry: Mauser carbine (Argentine model) 1891-1909

7.65 mm.

Artillie lance

Can. lances

Sabers

Machine Gun(Arg. 1881, F. Moltke 1881) 7.20 mm.

pack and wheel.

Artillery:

Present----All are

Field Fire.... 7.5cm. L/30 model 1898

Field Howitzers 10.5" L/12 " 1898

15.0" L/14 " 1911

Mount in Gun 7.5" L/13 " 1880

Giee Guns..... 10.5" L/35 " 1880

15.0" L/26 " 1903

Engineers: Mauser Carbine (Arg. Mod. 1909) 7.65 mm.

Portable arms for officers and troops:

Colt Revolver, 1895.

Mannlicher pistols, 1905

Colt pistols, 1916

Artillery machetes

Sabers

Uniform and Equipment for Field Service.

For officers: Olive green uniform; laced shoes and leggings (Alpine boots for mountain troops); belt and shoulder belt, gloves(brick color); pack; bayonet with knot; field glasses; pistol; despatch case; overcoat; waterproof coat; and horse equipment.

For men: Olive green uniform; laced shoes and leggings (Alpine boots for mountain troops); overcoat or short coat; leather chest protector; mountain coat (when ordered); field equipment and armament; and horse equipment.

The cloth of the uniform is light wool winter and summer; underwear---light and heavy; aviation troops have special clothing.

In all the storerooms of the different units throughout the Republic, are clothing and equipment for expansion to war strength.

A Purchasing Commission is now in Europe to investigate and report to the Permanent Technical Armaments Board in Argentina regarding arms, equipment and ammunition which it is intended to purchase to replace the old and antiquated material now on hand and to renew the depleted store. \$100,000,000 gold (\$96,480,000 U.S. at par) is allotted for expenditure.

Uinitions.

The stock of powder for war purposes is that of 1909. It is said to be in good condition. It would be sufficient

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4. Armaments, Ammunition, Uniforms and Artificers (Continued)

for one battle. Seven hundred million rounds of rifle and machine gun ammunition are believed to be on hand, and the arsenals are capable of turning out a very large thousand a day.

For the artillery there is approximately 250 rounds per gun of the older types (improved in 1897) and 500 rounds per gun of the 1906 model.

There are three main arsenals:

Esteban de Luca at Buenos Aires.

San Lorenzo, Puerto Madero (Province of Santa Fé,
300 miles from Buenos Aires.)

José Alvear Ogro, Rio Cuarto (Province of Córdoba)

During the rebellion and since then "Esteban de Luca" has done all the necessary melting, forging, and repairing in general of all its arms and equipment. It also has made the rifle and carbine barrels, boring them, mounting etc. It also made its own infantry and artillery ammunition. All of this, however, is limited to prime necessities.

The "San Lorenzo" Arsenal is next in importance, and José Alvear Ogro to a much less degree.

The arsenals are equipped only for limited work. It is the great desire of Argentina to have at least its own powder plant.

5. Mobilization.

The military force of Argentina consists technically of three lines, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, the 1st comprising the Army of the Lines----the Permanent Army and its Reserve.

The Permanent Army consists of all men, called and not called, in the calendar year following their 20th birthday. Its reserve consists of all men from 21 to 30 years of age.

The 2d Line is called the National Guard and consists of all men from 30 to 40 years of age.

The 3d Line----Territorial Guard---consists of men from 40 to 45 years of age, and can only be called in case of national war. To the 3d Line belongs the Gendarmeria (under the Ministry of the Interior) which can be called in case of mobilization.

Legal Exemptions. See page 2, this report.

The Territory of the Republic is divided into five(5) divisional areas, and the military regional division is made so as to give:

- 1) an equal partition of the national population in each region.
- 2) That it may coincide with the political division.
- 3) That each region may cover a part of the frontier of the boundary countries.
- 4) To the best use and service of the ways of communication.
- 5) That it may facilitate mobilization and concentration.
- 6) That the extension of the frontiers may be in relation to the force of each region, and especially to the importance of the frontiers, and
- 7) An advantageous decentralization of command and military administration.

The five regional divisions are stated on page 6. As far as is known there are five (5) divisions provided for on mobilization, the same number as in the active army in time of peace.

5. THE ARMY (Continued)

A Permanent Technical Commission, to be established for its object the study of all the needs of the Army, and the care of its continual perfecting. At the present time, said Commission is abroad to carry out the orders of this Government Board.

Presumably similar plans would be adopted in time of war. The principal regulations for mobilization and organization are contained in regulation No. 33 entitled "Organic Instructions for Mobilization" (Decret) Dec. 32, 1917. Beside this, there are about 15 other regulations for the organization, service, transportation, logistics, etc. in time of war.

The rapid mobilization of the Army will be facilitated enormously by the existence of many lines which cover the most populous districts of the country, and strategic lines are numerous in the Republic; while on the Civilian frontier lines are being pushed further to the west which at present are crossed by but one line. As to material, there are three arsenals in the Republic with moderate capacity, and these are joined to the railway lines which are connected with the big river arteries.

Besides the above factors, the following might be mentioned:

- a) The mobilization of 33 instructions stated out of 35.
- b) Existence of war material (but rather old and antiquated) clothing, equipment, etc. in a sufficient quantity to arm the men immediately available; and the capacity of the national factories to furnish in a short time equipment and clothing for the reserve troops.
- c) The War Arsenals in Argentina are conveniently distributed so that Buenos Aires can supply the 1st and 2d Military Regions; that of San Lorenzo, the 3rd and 5th; and that of José María Rojas, the 4th. The arsenal at Buenos Aires in recent years has undergone great improvements in installations.
- d) Depots in the corps of mobilization for initial war operations.
- e) Yearly incorporation of reserve officers.
- f) Organization Tables of mobilization by commanders of Divisions of the Army, Brigade, Units, Military Districts, etc. in which appears the complete assignment of all the reserve personnel of the Permanent Army, National and Territorial Guards, strength, etc.
- g) Authorization of the Executive to organize and regulate the military statistics of the Republic which comprise horses, mules, vehicles and their harness, equipment and other necessary elements for a mobilized army. These military statistics are renewed every three years.

Estimate of Composition of Field Army.

The 1st Line would be formed from the present Army of the Line and would consist of 5 Army Divisions, 2 Divisions of Independent Cavalry and Special Troops, totally about 145,000 men.

Assuming that the concentration would be in Entre Ríos and also that Argentina would not have to send forces to the other frontiers, it is estimated that the mobilization would require four (4) weeks taking into account the capacity for transport of the river and rail lines. The independent cavalry might require but two weeks.

The 2d Line would be formed from the National Guard, and would consist of 5 Reserve Divisions-----117,060 men. The Personnel of this second line would need a period of instruction before being sent to the front. Uniforms and equipment would also be necessary. Therefore several months

1200
1200
1200
1200
1200
1200

5. Mobilization. (Cont'd.)

would be required for the mobilization of the National Guard.
Material.

a) 1st Line. The infantry, cavalry and engineers would be armed with the Mauser, Model 1891; field artillery with the material for rapid fire, Model 1898; howitzer mount in artillery and howitzers with material of 1898; long range artillery with material of 1898, having a supply of pieces and 1 shelling only some howitzers and siege pieces. The number of machine guns is sufficient.

b) 2nd Line: The infantry, cavalry and engineers would be armed, part with the Mauser, Model 1891, the remaining part with Model 1891. Field artillery would be equipped with canon of accelerated fire, and would have machine guns and howitzers.

Armaments for both 1st and 2d line would be sufficient in number but lacking in type.

Grand total of mobilized forces:

Army of the Line---instructed-----	173,700
National Guard---instructed-----	120,800
Reserve(Army of the Line) not instructed--	278,000
" " ---N.G.....-----	161,000
Territorial Guard instructed-----	58,300
" " " not " -----	29,000
Grand total -----	820,800

The Field Army formed of 20 instructed classes (Army of the Line and National Guard) and composed of 5 Army Divisions, 5 Reserve Divisions and 2 Divisions of Independent Cavalry has a strength of 252,000 men (inclusive of General Headquarters and Special Troops only). The grand total of the mobilized force, 733,500 (exclusive of the Territorial Guard) would leave 481,500 men from whom more than 10 additional reserve divisions and 2 Divisions of Independent Cavalry could be formed, leaving 335,500 men for other purposes.

The cadre of officers and non-commissioned officers of the reserve are not in proportion to the personnel of troops available, and Argentina would need some months to train her troops, and likewise to provide arms for the 24 divisions:

5 active divisions
15 reserve divisions
4 divisions of independent cavalry.

24 Total divisions.

6. Theory of Combat.

From the peace organization, it is deduced that to a military division of the territory it is intended to form in each of the five(5) military regions, one(1) Division of the Army of the Line, and another of the Reserve or of the National Guard, together with special units necessary for meeting rapidly an offensive on any frontier, and to organize in the Mesopotamia (Entre Ríos and Corrientes) in time of peace, diverse nucleuses for the instantaneous formation of two divisions of independent cavalry as a secondary force on the Brazilian frontier, and at the same time protect concentration.

A similar plan is evident in Mendoza on the Chilean border. The Divisions, and eventually others after mobilization and concentration will be constituted into armies.

In recent years attention has been given to reinforce the

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6. Theory of Combat ("Art").

Cavalry and more so the artillery.

As to the Cavalry, it is that at the three(s) brigades, of cavalry will be formed in the Chilean frontier and three on the Brazilian frontier, in the first, a squadron of four or nine guns, and in the second, wheeled, owing to the mountains and plains respectively.

The 1st Line of the Army is expected to take the field rapidly to meet the enemy at the threatened point. The 2nd Line is intended to reinforce the field army and to protect the strategic points.

The role of the Argentine Army is that of a national police force, and not to carry on an extensive war, either in the organization is such that it can be converted into such a force. A first class power would have little difficulty in taking an invasion, and little resistance would be met except in the larger towns. Artillery and infantry would react there points, while the cavalry would be used at the invading point and along the lines of communications.

Of her neighbors, Argentina fears only Brazil and Chile. She looks upon Brazil with suspicion and views her as her enemy. Both countries desire to pose as the leaders and dominant of the South American republics.

Along the Chilean border, in Mendoza and Tucuman, and the Brazilian border, Argentina has various posts, and here are located cavalry brigades and flying units to meet an attack, and to be developed into large active groups.

Argentina has little to fear from her other neighbors, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay alone, but Brazil is continually courting favor with the last two to the disadvantage of Argentina. Bolivia has no attachment for Chile over the Pacific port question.

The theory of combat is essentially German, modified by American practice. Close liaison between arms is not to be expected, nor that of the artillery and aircraft.

7. Efficiency and Morale.

Discipline of the Argentine troops is very good, probably better than that of any other South American troops, and it has improved under the present administration when promotion is made for efficiency and not by favor as formerly. Loyalty and patriotism are strong, esprit de corps high and stamina good. The officers are probably the best paid in the world, and the retirement laws most liberal.

8. Strategic Situation.

Argentina's frontiers are exposed on all sides, but vulnerable only in the northern zone, as the great southern pampa would preclude a successful or practical invasion via this sector.

On the northeast she fears Brazil, and here there are no natural barriers, but the Uruguay River and the forests of the Misiones which are not obstacles of great moment.

Against Brazil by land, Argentina would operate along and across the Uruguay and Plate Rivers; the bases of operations would be Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fé, Paraná and Corrientes. The strategic railways are the Entre Ríos from Buenos Aires to Concordia, and the Northeastern from Concordia to Posadas, both parallel to the Uruguay River. Strategic extensions are now being made on these lines.

SECRET

SECRET

C. Argentine Strategic (Continued).

The strategic railroads in Uruguay are the Uruguayan Railroad, and the Uruguayan Northwest, paralleling the Uruguay River from Fray Bentos to Tanton, and continuing into Brazil to Horja. The interior and eastern railway of Brazil runs from Puerto Madero on the Atlantic Ocean to Uruguay and on the Uruguay River.

In case of necessity, Argentina would invade Uruguay, as Uruguay would probably align itself with Brazil, while Chile would join Argentina.

Opposite the Argentine ports on the Uruguay River are ports on the Uruguayan and Brazilian banks. The Upper Paraguay and Paraná Rivers likewise offer routes of invasion into Brazil as well as into Argentina.

If a naval attack were to be made by Argentina, Buenos Aires and Puerto Madero would be the bases of operations, and an effort would be made to defeat or blockade and contain the enemy (Brazil) in its ports of Puerto Alegre, Santos and Rio de Janeiro. This would be necessary, for Argentina must keep its own ports open to receive its munitions from abroad.

Brazil operating against Argentina by land would use its strategic railway lines in Rio Grande do Sul and attempt the crossing of the Uruguay River at various points.

In making a naval attack, Brazil would operate from Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Puerto Alegre against Buenos Aires, Puerto Militar and Bahia Blanca, preferably the first.

If trouble should arise with Chile, Argentina would use the passes through the Andes, the most probable ones would be those in Mendoza and Neuquen as the orography is more favorable.

This Argentine-Chilean boundary of 2,983 miles is a source of weakness.

The most important passes are the Uspallata and La Cumbre through which pass the Buenos Aires to the Pacific Railway, the only transandine line; La Lebres, Horcones, Cruz de Piedra, Los Damas, Pinguenes, all in Mendoza. In Neuquen there are more than 100 passes, most important of which are Hua Hum, Antuco and Pino Haocho, through the last named, another trans-andine railway is being projected. This pass is seldom closed by snow. In the Territory of Rio Negro, the Patagonian State Railway is being extended towards Bariloche on the Chilean frontier.

It is not probable that the Andes would be crossed to the north of Mendoza on account of lack of water, desert wastes, etc.

In the event of war with Chile, Chile would probably take the initiative and attack by land and sea, by land over the Antuco and La Cumbre passes; the main attack through La Cumbre Pass, thus gaining control of the Trans-Andine railway. Chile with her fleet (about on a par with that of Argentina, or very little superior) would attempt to defeat the Argentine fleet aided by its submarines or blockade it. This would be essential so as to close Argentina's ports to foreign markets.

Invasion of Puerto Militar (Bahia Blanca). The landing of hostile troops on the open sandy shore from Hermoso Hill eastwards toward Rocalada Lighthouse would not prevent unusual difficulties except for vehicles. An enterprising lightly equipped, mounted force could, it is thought, march parallel to the coast, and about 5 miles to the north of it attack the arsenal magazines from the east and destroy them, cut the fresh water pipe line from the Tandil Hills, destroy communications from Puerto Militar and Grunbein, and between Puerto Militar and the batteries while the remainder of the landing party attacked the batteries from the rear, that is, from the north.

An attack on Puerto Militar from land could only follow a successful landing somewhere in the Province of Buenos Aires or approach by the territory of the Pampa. The Argentine fleet being defeated might permit a landing at Mar del Plata as there are no army garrisons of any consequence nearer than the cities

SECRET
R. M. G. - 1924 (Cont'd).

of Buenos Aires and Mercedes; and could it not be done without the support of the Army? It would be done by our River force.

The taking of Puerto Madero by sea would be quite difficult, due to the low, narrow and shallow channel. In a word, there is stationed the Naval Aviation School and naval aviation base. To enter Puerto Madero, the enemy's fleet would have to make to or contain the Argentine fleet and sweep the entrance to the channel.

To take Buenos Aires by water, the enemy's fleet would have to enter the River Plate, bombard La Plata and Buenos Aires, make a landing in the vicinity of the former, possibly at Villanueva----and march on Buenos Aires. But to do this, the enemy's fleet again would meet with difficulties in the long stretch up the River Plate where the channel is very narrow and comparatively shallow, and could be mined without difficulty. The lighter-than-air craft at Puerto Barragán near La Plata and the Aeronautic Service of the Army at Palomar near Buenos Aires would aid in the defense at this point.

The eastern (especially the Province of Buenos Aires) and the northeastern sections of Argentina are well provided with railroads and telegraph lines. Stateic railway lines are being extended to the Andes, which at the present time are crossed by one line only. Two lines enter Mendoza, but one is in to the Chaco which is of no strategic value.

Plans and work for the strategic development of railway lines in Entre Ríos and Corrientes on the Uruguayan and Brazilian frontiers are now under way. It is this section and the Province of Buenos Aires that offer the most probable territories for military operations----where communications by railway and river are good, and where the wealth and population lie.

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II. NAVY.

1. Composition and Strength.

In the Argentine Navy, or navy, properly speaking, the effective portion of the Argentine Navy worth considering by an ally or by an enemy, consists of 2 dreadnaughts, 4 destroyers, 5 cargo transport, 1 oil tanker and 10 mine planters and sweepers.

The personnel of the Navy is: 700 officers; 14,530 petty officers; enlisted men, cooks, etc., and 350 civilians. Total: 14,716. This does not include those who are in being organized.

2. Organization, Distribution and Armament.

The Argentine Navy has no tactical organization. The only ships that are assigned to it are the old cruiser "San Martin" and "Belgrano", and the training ship "Buenos Aires". This is called the Instruction Division and is in touch with the fleet. The only other ships that move about are the training ships, such as the "Presidente Sarmiento" which is now making a cruise to the Mediterranean with the naval cadets. All other ships stay in port, at least during more than half the year, here and there, and anchor at some national holiday. This arrangement is due to lack of personnel.

At the beginning of each calendar year, an "armament situation" of the fleet is published which assigns the ships.

The armament consists of:

2 Dreadnaughts
24-12" 50 cal.
24- 6" 50 "
24- 4" 50 "
28- 2" pdr.
12- M.G.'s (4 landing)
Torpedo tubes (21")
2 submerged (broadside)

4 Destroyers.
12-4"
16-21" tubes.

Fortifications.

Bahia Blanca is the only Argentine port defended by permanent fortifications, that is, by those near Puerto Militar. The Federal Capital, Buenos Aires, has no permanent defenses, but the natural difficulties of approach by river would probably afford the city sufficient protection against attack. The Island of Martin Garcia, in the River Plate, 30 miles to the north of Buenos Aires has no defenses except the old breast works of Admiral Brown's time---1813.

Puerto Militar.

The defenses of Puerto Militar may be divided into three parts:

a) Land defenses, which consist of fixed batteries in the Government Zone and a mobile artillery equipment.

b) The mine defenses in the entrance channel.

c) Air defenses----bombing and fighting and observation planes.

The arsenal magazines which are principally intended for the use of the cruiser squadron are situated to the north of Puerto Militar. The whole of the defenses are placed under the Commandant of the Puerto Militar Arsenal. The land batteries are manned by the sailors of the Naval Battalion of "Artilleria de Costa".

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PL. 7 (Continued)

HOSPITALITY. (Cont'd)

There are five land batteries, each mounting four Krupp breech loading rifles of 24 cm. cal., length 38, serial 1880-87 on the coast line between Punta Angel and Punta Tejada. The land batteries are divided into two groups, 3 in one group and 2 in the other, each group to be manned.

The batteries in turn are provided with reinforced by naval guns, and four men are made for the defense of each battery. A thorough telephone and telegraph system connects the batteries, Provian, Coquimbo, barracks, and the light house near La Playa o Hill. Wireless connection is also established between Puerto Montt and the batteries. A powerful Tele-funker station is situated next to the Adjutant's office.

There are 100 Carbonel mines and oblique obstructions mines on hand for instruction; also 50 French mines. All of these were purchased before the War of '98.

The Argentine Navy has never had a foreign mission, but is second to Chile if not in equal in efficiency. Many of its officers have served on U.S. ships and at Navy yards. The morale, esprit and standing are excellent.

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The climate of Argentina is temperate, except in the extreme north where it is semi-tropical. It is a country of great diversity. It has a coast line of 2,700 miles, a great interior, and an immense plain, the Pampas, comprising, with the exception of the basin of the Rio Grande, most of Argentina and Chile and Bolivia, thus making it a great area. The Andes range is a formidable obstacle.

The Plate, Parana and Uruguay River system drain the northern and north-eastern coastal and the interior of Argentina in part to Uruguay, Brazil and Paraguay. The interior basin of Argentina consists mainly of rivers bearing much water but losing themselves in the salt lake or in the sandy soil which covers the region. The Patagonian system comprises many large rivers, but on account of the sparseness of settlement, they have no strategic value.

The desert of the salt flats lies, in the Province of Córdoba, San Luis and Santiago del Estero measure from 400 kms. by 5 to 35 kms. wide. The interior salt flat is found in Jujuy and La Rioja to the foot of the Andes. It is covered with a miserable vegetable growth.

The coast line of Argentina is 2500 kms. bordering on the River Plate and the Atlantic Ocean. There are practically no good harbors, Bahía Blanca being the best. Argentina does not touch the Magellan Strait, but its proximity thereto makes it a strategic point.

The island of Martín García (belonging to Argentina) at the mouth of the Uruguay River is the most important island by its strategic position which makes it a key to the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers. It is now a Navy storehouse and conscripts' school.

Climate.

The first Littoral Zone borders on the Plate, Paraná and Uruguay River. The mean annual temperature varies between 75° F. in the north and 57° in the south. January is the hottest month, which averages 79° and the coldest in July, which has an average of 52° F. The climate is temperate and never intensely cold, and is well adapted for men as well as stock and cereals.

The rains in this region are very irregular, some years there is much rain, and in others droughts. The rains vary from 6 ft. to 2 ft. increasing to the north east. Snow is almost unknown.

The Second Interior Zone reaches along the Andes as far south as the Rio Negro, and a fringe of Patagonia along the Atlantic Ocean, the mean annual temperature is seen 73° F. in the north to 59° in the south of the Pampa. Santiago del Estero registers the highest----118°F. This is due to the salt flats and sand dunes. The lowest is in the Pampa where it reaches 10° F. Rain is very scarce.

The 3rd Andean Zone. The temperature of this zone is due to its altitude, the variation is enormous and the winds play a leading part as much as 100° F. The climate in the north is very dry, and rains are very rare. It is only south of 35° that humidity is noted.

Except for food, Argentina would have to import practically all war requirements. She has begun the extensive manufacture of shoes and textiles, but lacking fuel, these could not long continue to be made if she were isolated. She is dependent on foreign countries for manufactured goods.

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IV. SITUATION

Present Situation.

Argentina in 1923-24 reorganized her army on modern lines creating new units for the Andean sectors, three brigades of cavalry, one on the Brazilian frontier, one on the Chilian, and one at Campo de Mayo, 16 miles from Buenos Aires. She has adopted new drill regulation for all arms. \$100,000,000 Argentine gold (\$93,480,000 U.S.) was appropriated by the last Congress for the purchase of new equipment and a commission is now in Europe negotiating for same. This is all needed for the present equipment is old and antiquated.

Appropriation has also been made to modernize the fire control on the battleships "Alvarez" and "Moreno", which are expected to leave shortly for the States for this work.

There are no alliance or entente, with the exception of the so-called A.B.C. Alliance (Argentina, Brazil and Chile) which was signed but never ratified by Argentina.

She has no military alliances or ententes as far as known nor any treaties and conventions in respect to initiation of a state of war.

Argentina feels antagonistic towards Chile for bringing up the question of the limitation of armaments. Argentina and Brazil are not in accord and regard each other with distrust and jealousy, as both aspire to be leaders in South American affairs. Both desire to extend their influence in Paraguay and Uruguay, but neither seems inclined to press this matter to the point of a serious quarrel. Recently she has counted on the friendship of Peru and Bolivia. Argentina has no particular affiliation with or policy towards the rest of South America, except that of friendliness.

Her economic situation is only fair, and will show no improvement until the French-German tanglelement is solved. Her money basis is very sound, backed by a huge gold reserve in the colosed "Caja de Conversion".

Future Situation.

Argentina has very minor boundary questions with Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. She claims the Falkland Islands, and yearly makes her claim to Great Britain without a reply.

Except the above she has no semblance of dispute to bring her into war, but she expects to continue to improve her military forces, and keep guard on the Brazilian and Chilian frontiers.

Argentina's general aims are preponderance in South American affairs, and important policies and doctrines are fashioned towards this end; however, there is no suspicion of a policy of aggression. She desires to be the leader and mediator in South America, and resents any attempt by an outside power to take a hand in the arbitration of her disputes.

Her most serious international problems are of an economic and financial value, resulting from her loss of world markets, and from the generally disturbed economic and financial conditions left by the World War.

NOTE: For additional detailed information on this subject, see Information Digest in the Military Intelligence Division.

CONFIDENTIAL

20/133

SUBJECT: MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From: ARGENTINA

No. 3314 Date: May 5, 1924.

Replies to No. FIFTEEN 642 W.D. MAY 20 1924 19

6010: Military Establishment.

(Replace)

Composition.

The Argentine Army consists of:

1. The Army of the Line
2. The National Guard
3. The Territorial Guard

The Army of the Line consists of:

- a The Permanent Army
- b Its Reserve

1. It consists of the corps of officers and "asimilados" of the Permanent Army, and the corps of officers and "asimilados" of the reserve of the Permanent Army.

2. The classes of the Permanent Army and those of its reserve.

3. The contingents of conscripts of the ten classes from 20 to 30 years of age.

4. The number of volunteer soldiers from 16 to 20 years of age and from 17 to 30 years in units, being authorized to renew their contract till they are 50 years old. Also in time of war, volunteers can be received for its duration only.

5. Those incorporated by infractions of the conscript law.

6. The volunteer personnel for military bands.

The conscripts from 20 to 30 years of age mentioned in par. 3 above depend directly and exclusively on the Federal Government from the time of their enrollment to their passage to the National Guard when they arrive at 30 years of age.

The Executive determines each year the number of conscripts of the 20 year class to be called---when a drawing is made.

Reserve of the Army of the Line.

This consists of the nine following classes. Service having been completed in the Permanent Army by the conscripts and volunteers, they go to constitute its reserve; one part is allotted to companies, squadrons and batteries of those units to bring them to a war footing, and the rest to the other mobilization units, which with the Permanent units constitute the total of the Army of the Line.

The citizens who form the reserve of the Permanent Army are obliged to incorporate themselves in their respective units

(ex parte)

2010: Military establishment.

in case of mobilization, or call of their crews, ordered by the Executive. They are likewise obliged during their time in said reserves, to have the period of exercises or maneuvers of a maximum duration of one month per period, when ordered by the Executive.

The reserves are obliged to assemble once a year at the target range for practice.

Besides the above period of instruction the Executive may convocate for the period of mobilization of the crews a maximum duration of 15 days each, those Lt. colonels, majors and company officers and non-commissioned officers, in those years in the regiments in which there is no instruction for reserves.

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(sp1ce) (

6020: Active Army, Reserves and
Organized Militia.

The Permanent Army is the only active force of the Argentine Army and is the only force to perform any instruction. Its militia is that of a national police force. Its active strength is:

1480 officers
85 "asimil los" (pay and rank of officer without command---staff)
3180 n.c.e.'s.
33187 conscripts
500 cadets
3111 men
470 "equipados" (pay and rank of enlisted personnel)
386 permanent workmen and civilians.

The military personnel do not perform non-military duties which are performed by "asimil los" "equipados" and civilians.

The reserves of the Army of the Line are about 144,900 trained, and 278,000 untrained men, and consist of men from 21 to 30. These reserves and the Permanent Army compose the Army of the Line, and constitute so to speak the 1st Line.

The National Guard consists of about 120,800 trained men, 161,000 untrained, from 30 to 40 years of age and is the 2d Line.

The Territorial Guard consists of about 58,300 trained men and 29,000 untrained, from 40 to 45 (till December 31 after birthday) and is the 3d Line. This guard can only be called in the case of national war.

Inasmuch as only the men of the Permanent Army receive any instruction; and of these there are annually about 20,000 passing to the reserve, it must be seen that the system does not give a highly trained army as a whole. The Permanent Army is well instructed, but naturally the personnel deteriorate after passing to the reserve, etc.

In the Argentine Army there is an excellent human element, but material is deficient, old and antiquated, and detracts much from the efficiency of national defense considering present day standards.

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(Reprint)

6100: Organization-General.

Ministry of War.

The Ministry of War consists of the Office of the Minister; Secretary's Office of the Ministry of War; the Inspector General of the Army; the Direction of Troops and Service of Communications; the Direction of Mount; the 5 Regional Military Commands; the General Directions: of Personnel; of War and Ordnance; of Administration; of Train and Gymnastics; Engineers; Medical Service Direction; Military Geographic Institution, and the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Territorial Organization.

The territory of the Republic is divided into five(5) divisions and the military regional division is made so as to give:

- 1) An equal partition of the national population in each region.
- 2) That it may coincide with the political division.
- 3) That each region may cover a part of the frontier of the bounding countries;
- 4) To the best use and service of the ways of communication.
- 5) That it facilitate mobilization and concentration.
- 6) That the extension of the frontiers may be in relation to the forces of each region, and especially to the importance of the frontiers, and
- 7) An advantageous decentralization of the command and military administration.

The five Regional Divisions are as follows:

- I. Region (Federal Capital) Buenos Aires.
- II. Region (South) consisting of the Province of Buenos Aires, and the Territories of the Pampa, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego.
- III. Region (Littoral) consisting of the Provinces of Corrientes, Entre Ríos and Santa Fé and the territories of Chaco, Formosa and Misiones.
- IV. Region (Central) consisting of the Provinces of Córdoba, La Rioja, San Juan, San Luis and Mendoza.
- V. Region (North) consisting of the Provinces of Catamarca, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Salta and Jujuy and the Territory of Los Andes.

As far as is known there are five(5) divisions provided for one mobilization, the same number as in the active army.

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1934.

(replace)

SILS: Agencies of Central
Government.

President of the
Nation.

:

Minister of War

:

Inspector General
of the Army

:

:

Secretary's Office

General Staff
of the
Army

Or- : Instruc-
ders: tions.

:

Gen ral Directions &
Military Geographic
Institution

Troops

Army Divisions, Schools
of Fire, Cavalry, Mili-
tary College, N.C.O.'s
School, Direction of
Aeronautical Service,
Direction of Troops
and Services of
Communication, & Remounts

References:

- Direct dependency.
- ////////// Dependency for purposes of instruction (via
Secretary's Office)
- • • • • • • Dependency for purposes of preparation for
war and programmes for instruction (via the
General Staff of the Army.)

I.I.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1934.

(Redacted) (Redacted)

Ministry of Central Government.

Ministry of War and its dependencies and functions.

The Office of the Minister of War consists of:

the Secretary's Office,
Aide-de-Camp
Chief Clerk's Office

The secretary of the Minister of War depends exclusively on the Minister, i.e., in charge of studying and reporting personally to the Minister on special subjects which the latter delegates to him, and has charge of all official and extra-official subjects, and correspondence of this character pertaining to the Ministry, with the exception of private and confidential business of the Minister and the correspondence thereto. The Secretary is in charge of the personnel of the office, with the exception of the aides-de-camp, who depend directly on the Minister of War.

The following depend directly on the Minister of War:

Secretary's Office of the Ministry
Inspector General of the Army
General Staff of the Army
Five(5) Army Divisions
General Direction of Personnel
General Direction of War Arsenals
General Medical Direction
General Direction of Administration
General Direction of Firing and Gymnastics
General Direction of Engineers
Military Geographic Institution
Judge Advocate General's Department
Direction of Remounts
Military College
School of Fire
School for Non-commissioned officers
Cavalry School
Supreme Council for Army and Navy
War Council for Field and Subaltern Officers
Permanent War Councils for Soldiers
(Federal Capital and Córdoba)

The personnel of the Office of the Minister of War consists of:

3 Lt. Colonels or Majors
2 men

The Secretary's Office of the Ministry of War.

The Secretary's Office of the Ministry of War consists of:

- a) Chief Clerk's Office-----General
- b) I Division-Administration
 - Sec.A - Budget
 - Sec.B - Finance
- c) II Division---General Subjects
 - Sec.C- Mailing and Filing Office
 - Sec.D- Intendant

The office depends on its chief, who is a colonel. It has charge of the preparation of despatches for the signature of all the General Directions. Decrees of the President and special subjects. Orders. Code. Secret Subjects. Correspondence with other Ministries, provincial and territorial governments. Diplomatic ceremonies. Argentine Military Attachés. General Study of questions of administrative order, and preparation of the annual

(Replace) 6110: Agencies of Central Government.

appropriation bill, and subject relation to Congress. Budget and interpretation of same. Information to the press. Passports. Foreign liaison, Airmail. Holstein Miltar.

The personnel of this office consists of:

14 Office Pts
3 "Assimilates"
22 men

Enclosed At 10314, May 8, 1934.

(See, I, 8)

611: A. Office of Central Government.

Inspector General of the Army.

1. By a Presidential Decree, Jan. 2, 1923, the office of the Inspector General of the Army was created. The officer holding this post has the rank of Major General, is appointed by the President and holds the highest position in the Army after the Minister of War.
2. The Inspector General of the Army depends directly and immediately on the Minister of War whom he aids in the important direction, supervision and instruction of the Army, giving advice on all subjects relative to the preparation of same.
3. The Inspector General of the Army exercises his functions respecting orders, instruction and inspection through the intermediary of a Secretary's Office, which depends directly on him; and respecting preparation for war, through the intermediary of the General Staff of the Army, which, exclusively for this, will likewise depend on him.
4. The Divisions of the Army, the Cavalry Brigades, the Mountain Detachments, the Military College, the School of N.C.O.'s, the School of Fire, the Cavalry School, the Direction of Aeronautic Service and the Direction of Troops and Services of Communications, will depend on the Inspector General of the Army, in that pertaining to instruction, inspection and preparation for war, and for emergent disciplinary means of that dependency.
5. The General Directions and the Direction of Remount, will depend on the Inspector General of the Army, in that pertaining to preparation for war. For this purpose, every proposition of an organic character which may bear on the preparation of the Army for war will be directed to the Minister of War. These subjects will be transmitted through the General Staff of the Army.
6. The Inspector General of the Army has the following duties and attributes:
 - a To be Commander-in-Chief of the mobilized army.
 - b To propose to the Minister of War the commanding Generals and commanders of units in case of mobilization.
 - c To inspect directly himself, or by chiefs whom he may designate, units, departments and institutions listed in 4 above, making a report on those subjects indicated in 4 above. The inspector's designated will always when possible be of higher grade than those of the corps or unit inspected.
 - d To issue instructions for the training of units, to make clear and interpret the prescriptions of tactical regulations especially referring to combat, seeing that the greatest possible uniformity is had in the instruction of commands and troops.
 - e To direct maneuvers when there is more than a division.
 - f To submit to the Executive tactical regulations and exercises, and all that which relates to preparation for war, and to propose plans of instruction for military institutions that depend on it.
 - g To collaborate in measures of an organic nature which relate to the preparedness of the Army.
 - h To solicit data and the necessary reports on all that pertains to the preparation and instruction of the Army, requesting the authorization of the Minister of War to

(Español)

Chief of the Office of Central Government.

inspect the Large Department relative to preparedness of the Army.

- i. To propose measures which may be submitted to the Minister of Marine to assure the cooperation of the Army and of the Navy, and especially the Aeronautic Service of both branches.
- j. To make report to the Minister of War of the instructions and urgent measures taken, and to make an annual report.

7. The disciplinary measures of the Inspector General of the Army are determined by the classification of Offenses and their punishment.

8. In case of absence of the Inspector General of the Army, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army will replace him, but only in routine matters.

9. The Secretary's Office of the Inspector General of the Army consists of the number of the necessary sections, and has a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel of the General Staff in charge, with the position of Chief of the General Staff of a Division of the Army.

Regulations for Functions of
Inspector General of the Army.

1. The Inspector General of the Army will determine as he sees fit, the periods and circumstances in which the dependent departments shall transmit information and documentation which he may require of them, as likewise the dates on which the necessary inspections will be made.

2. He will determine, likewise, in the military year which the Minister of War may fix, the duration of the periods of troop instruction.

3. The Inspector General of the Army, in his capacity as directing authority concerning the preparation and instruction of the Army, will establish in accordance to instructions in force, and in the manner in which the different units depend on it, the standard of qualifications of Division Commanders of the Army, the Directors of the Grand Departments and Institutions besides he will formulate the inspection report for the commander of the unit that he inspects.

4. The disciplinary action of the Inspector General of the Army will be exercised in accordance with that given in the Reglamento de Faltas de Disciplina y sus Penas, in the units and in the manner in which they depend on it.

It will have immediate prosecution in cases of appeal in the units that are directly under it permanently, also for the others that are under it temporarily.

5. The Inspector General of the Army will have an Adjutant.

6. The Secretary's Office of the Inspector General of the Army will have the following organization and duties, with the personnel that may be necessary:

Chief of the Secretary's Office. He has charge of the distribution and control of the work of the office and its presentation to the Inspector General of the Army. He executes the work which the latter may order. He directs the personnel.

I. Section(Orders) All that pertains to the officer personnel and to subjects of recruiting. It has charge of the business transactions of the Secretary's Office.

CABINETS
FEDERAL
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2119: Agency of Central Government.

II. Section A. (Verdict Subjects). It will consist of subjects relative to projects of decrees issued by the President, and it will in order to special studies which may be assigned to it. It has also charge of the examination of all its publications.
See in part of the Annual Report.

II. Section B. (In Inspection). It will charge of drill regulations and of the general instruction. Basic principles and subjects of instruction. Kindergarten in free, work and exercises.

At chief to the Secretary's Office there is a lawyer, who has charge of the department of subjects of a legal character which permanently or eventually come before the Inspector General of the Army, and will be the adviser on all questions of a legal nature in which he may be required.

7. To assure in the elaboration of projects of law and fundamental rules and regulations of the Army the greatest assortment of ideas and the most ample basis of experience, such labor will be carried out, when the Inspector General of the Army may consider fit, by boards of officers whose composition the Minister of War will appoint.

8. The presence of the Inspector General of the Army not being possible in all cases at troop inspections and at the work and exercises of special interest which they may have, he will send, provided that he believes convenient, and under the conditions expressed in Presidential decree creating the office, representatives who will be chiefs of the Secretary's Office of the Army, who will have as a duty the following of the inspection or exercises taking place, making a concrete report to the Inspector General of the Army as required. In cases in which the latter especially decides, the mission of such representatives will be that of inspector with appropriate powers and for this purpose the instructions to the units to which the inspectors are sent will state clearly the mission.

9. The Secretary's Office of the Inspector General of the Army will be the organ through which will pass subjects relating to the constitution of general and unit commands in case of mobilization, informing the General Direction of Personnel so this department may make a record.

10. For the precise determination of the functions of the Secretary's Office of the Inspector General of the Army, and of the General Staff of the Army, it is established that: to the first belongs all referring to subjects of service, discipline, personnel; decrees and regulations; subjects, regulations and basic principles of instruction; tactical exercises of troops, to include an independent division; inspections; and for the General Staff of the Army the study of laws, organization, staff trips, maneuvers of more than a division; plans of instruction of military institutions, regulations relating to named subjects; National military history.

In the subjects for study by the General Staff and in those which the Inspector General of the Army may order, only those which may be forwarded to the Minister of War, will be presented by the chief of same to the Inspector General for signature; in communicating with the other units of the Army pertaining to requests for reports for study or work of the General Staff, or with the execution of means or work for preparation for war approved by the Executive (in this case citing the approved order), the Chief of the General Staff will sign it directly.

H.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1924.

(Replies)

6.10: Agencies of Central Government

The office of the Inspector General consists of:

12 offices
3 "adviser to"
37 men

11. The departments dependent on the Inspector General of the Army will communicate directly with him on subjects which pertain to him, except in those cases, in which by special order or by superior order, may be established a fixed channel between the General Staff of the Army, the Division Commanders, the Departments and the Institution, in which case the respective chiefs will be in charge of relating subjects.

12. Directions of general interest for the Army which the Inspector General may give will be issued in the form of "disposiciones" in the "Boletín Militar", for the purpose of which they will be sent to the secretary's Office of the Minister of War.

In other cases, communications will be directly sent to the corresponding authorities.

13. For the enlisted personnel of the Secretary's Office of the Inspector General of the Army, there will be assigned 1 sergeant, 1 corporal 1st class, 1 corporal and 25 privates.

14. The office of Administration attached to the Secretary's Office will have charge of payments of the Inspector General's Office and the Personnel, and the administration of funds.

15. In case of mobilization, the Secretary's Office of the Inspector General of the Army will be mobilized in accordance with that established in the corresponding scheme.

The Inspector General of the Army has charge of the study and drawing up of regulations, instructions, etc. which appear in the "Register of Military Regulations"; it also has charge of their modifications, as well as the ordinances found in the Register of Military Laws and their Regulations.

Military Regulations comprise all regulations of an organic character and services, organization, arms, firing, description of armament, and in general all regulations instruction, etc. whose observance may be in force.

These are classified as Public, Confidential, Secret.

Military Laws and their Regulations comprise all laws and Regulations of a military character.

WAR OFFICE, Ministry or Department; organization and functions.

General Staff of the Army.

The General Staff of the Army is essentially a technical organ having as its mission the studying and projecting to higher authority of the means towards developing the potential power of the nation, the defense of its territory, and the employment of its forces in all possible hypotheses of war.

The General Staff of the Army depends directly on the Minister of War except for preparations for war and programmes of instruction, and during the absence of the Minister, the Chief of Staff replaces him regarding routine matters only.

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6110: Examples of Central Government.

War Office (Cont'd).

It is composed of:

1st Div.: 1st and 2nd Sections
2nd Div.: 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Sections and
Section 11.

3rd Div.: 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sections
The National Military History Section with three
offices.

Central section with three offices

Geographic Section

Personnel

The General Staff of the Army has charge of the study of laws, organization, operations, mobilization, intelligence, staff trike, maneuvers of more than a division, plans of instruction in military institutions, regulations (relative to subjects named above), national military history and railway transportation. When the Inspector General so requests, an officer of the General Staff witnesses the inspection of troops.

For the General Staff of the Army, officers are selected after a three years' course in the Superior School of War, and are assigned for a period of probation to the General Staff Service by detail. Yearly a board reports on the eligibility for the corps. War organization is unknown.

All the General Directions, Directions, Institutions, Divisions of the Army, Colleges, Schools, etc. without exception, depend directly on the General Staff of the Army for preparation for war and methods of instruction.

A Brigadier General is Chief of Staff. General Staff officers are assigned to tactical units. They in no way control the supply service.

The personnel consists of:

50 officers
3 "asimilados"
174 N.C.O.'s and men
2 "equiparados"
4 civilians.

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(Left side)

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Military Geodesic Institution.

This Institution depends directly on the Minister of War except instruction of troops is done thru (on the Inspector General) and of preparation for war and programmes of instruction (on the General Staff).

Its chief is a general officer. The institution consists of the following offices and divisions:

General Secretary's Office
Administrative Division
Geodesy Division
Topographic Division
Map Making Division
Printing Office

Its duties are to make geodesic and topographical surveys for the purpose of making maps of Argentina not only for the needs of the Army but for the country in general.

The personnel of this Institution consists of:

18 officers
3 "asimilados"
274 non-commissioned officers
3 "equiparados"
5 civilians

General Direction of Personnel.

This Direction corresponds to the Adjutant General's Office of the United States Army. Its Chief is a general officer. Service therein is by detail. The Direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for the instruction of the troops (on the Inspector General) and of preparation for war and programme of instruction (on the General Staff).

It consists of the following offices, divisions, etc.:

Secretary's Office
Mailing and Filing Office
Mobilization
Co. of Bicyclist-clerks

1st Division: "Officers and Employees of the Army"
Sec.A: Officers and "asimilados" of the Permanent Army.

Sec.B: Officers and "asimilados" in retirement, Reserve of the Permanent Army, National and Territorial Guards.

Sec.C: Civilian Employees.

2nd Division: "General Archive of the Army"

Sec.D: Personnel
Sec.E: General Subjects
Sec.F: Military Annals

3rd Division: "Soldier Personnel of the Army"

Sec.G: Conscription and Recruitment
Sec.H: Soldier Personnel of the Army of the Line
Sec.I: National and Territorial Guards
Sec.J: Dactyloscopy
Sec.K: Storehouse

4th Division: "Justice"

Sec.L: Organization and Jurisdiction
Sec.M: Trial and Punishment

General Chaplaincy of the Army.

The General Direction of Personnel has charge of all that pertains to the military personnel "asimilados" (commissioned officers having rank and allowances, but who do not exercise

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S150: Services: Organization and Functions.

command---staff officer) civilian of the Army and its adjuncts in all their relations to the law and regulations in force pertaining to them: recruiting, military justice; chaplains of the Army; general organization of the army, and all other subjects pertaining to the personnel of whatever category.

The 2d Division, Section 1, Military Historical Data, consists of the Archives of: laws, decrees, resolutions, dispositions, notes of transmittal, books and other documents which do not refer to military operations, whose material is to be organized, classified and preserved.

The "Bicyclist" Company of Clerks provides clerks for all the War Department:

The personnel consists of:

45 officers
5 "asimilados"
291 N.C.O.'s and men
3 "equiparados"
3 civilians

The 9 chaplains of the Army, depend on this direction.

General Direction of War Arsenals.

This Direction corresponds to the Ordnance Department in the United States Army. Its chief is a general officer. Service there in is by detail. The Direction depends directly on the Minister of War, except for instruction of its troops (on the Inspector General), and preparation for war and programmes of instruction (on the General Staff):

It consists of the following offices, divisions, etc.:

Mobilization Section
Powder and Explosives Works
Purchasing Section
Transportation Section
Arms Factory
Medical Service
Steel Works
General Secretary's Office
I Sec. Mailing and Filing Office
Archives
Administration
Accountants Office:
 I Sec.: Bookkeeping
 II Sec.: Liquidations and Current Accounts
 III Sec.: Personnel
 IV Sec.: Exploitation
 V Sec.: Treasury----Cashier's Office and Stock Record Account.

1st Department:

Arsenal Workmen
Assistant's Office and Mailing Room
Infantry
Cavalry
Artillery and Engineers
"Sargento Cabral"----Powder Magazine
"Riachuelo" Powder Magazine
"Sargento Bigorria" Powder Magazine
Transportation and Statistics
Storehouses
Experimental Board
9th and 10th Cos. 3d Bn. 4th Inf.

2nd Department:

Assistant's Office
Armaments

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General Direction of War Arsenals

and Department (Cont'd)
Engineering Material
Electricity
Chemicals
Mechanics
Construction
"Esteban de Luca" Arsenal
Office
Mechanical Workshop
Armory Factory
Cartridge Factory
Artillery shop
Smelter
Foundry
Saddlery & Harness
Carpenter and Paint Shop
San Lorenzo Arsenal
Secretary's Office
Mailing and Filing Office
Accountant's Office
Technics
Workshops
Storehouse and Powder Magazine
11th Co. 3rd B.4th Inf.
José María Rojas Arsenal
(Secretary's Office
(Administration
Electric Power Plant
Accountant's Office
Workshops
Storehouses and Powder Magazines
12th Co. 3 En. 4th Inf.
Mechanics' School

The General Direction of Arsenals has charge of all that pertains to experiments, production, acquisition, distribution, custody, preparation, conservation and service of war material necessary for the permanent army, its branches, reserve of same, National Guard, Territorial Guard; national and provincial departments which request same including all the products of the War Arsenals, manufacture of arms, projectiles, munitions, powders, explosives, vehicles, harness, leather, etc. Storehouses for war materials, armaments, powder magazines. Supply, preservation, distribution of war materials of the Army. Subjects relating to recruitment, service and employment of the personnel of officers of the Arsenal Service, Inspections. Accountability; inventories, care and replacement of war material. Studies for the improvement and perfecting of material. Tests and adoption of models.

Procurement, storage, delivery, exportation and transit of arms, munitions, powder and explosives in general, which may be introduced into the country by the governments of the provinces, and for their sale and commerce in accordance with Custom house regulations.

Administration and exploitation of military land and buildings occupied by Arsenals and the military establishments for the production of war materials and complementary elements and their relation with commercial and private industries.

The Mechanics' School is under the Director of Arsenals.

The personnel consists of:

57 officers
26 "asimilados"
50 N.C.O.'s and men
17 "equiparados"
2 civilians

(See page)

3130: Services; Organization and
Inspection.

General Direction of Administration.

This direction corresponds to the Quartermaster Corps in the United States Army. Its chief is a general officer. Service therein is by detail. The direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for the inspection of its troops (on the Inspector General of the Army), and for preparation for war and programs of instruction (on the General Staff).

It consists of the following: director, divisions, etc.:

- Secretary's Office
- Mailing and File Office
- Office of Director
- Library
- Archives
- General Subjects
- Administration Co.
 - 1st Division: "Inspection and Supply"
 - Sec.A: Inspections
 - Sec.B: Supplies
 - 2nd Division: Accountant's Office
 - Sec.C: Accountability
 - Sec.D: Control of Railway Accounts
 - Sec.E: Military Tax
 - 3rd Division: Finance
 - Sec.F: Stock record account, military stoppages.
 - Sec.G: Payment to the Retired List
 - 4th Division: Procurement
 - Sec.H: Purchases and contracts
 - Sec.I: Technical
 - 5th Division: Workshops
 - Sec.J: Workshops for Uniforms
 - 6th Division: Storehouses
 - Sec.K: Control of Receiving and Delivering
 - Sec.L: Storehouse
 - 7th Division: Packing and Transportation
 - Sec.M: Packing
 - Sec.N: Transportation

Mobilization Section

Sub-Administration of the 3, 4, 5th Divisions of the Army.

The General Direction of Administration has charge of the direction of the services of administration of the army and the inspection of same: all that pertains to the estimate, distribution and investment of funds; supplies, rations and equipment, procurement of food, clothing, expendable and non-expendable articles; fuel, sanitary articles, and other supplies necessary for service and functioning of the Army; military payments, pensions, retired pay; inspection and routine of expenses; control of accounts; administration and accountability; control of railway accounts and other administrative acts in accordance with the organization of the Ministry of War, Law creating the Quartermaster Districts, Law of Accountability, etc.

Orders covering army administrative service, and of payment.

Keeping of inventory and accountability of the war appropriation, and the Military Tax Account. Administration and exploitation of maneuver camps and property pertaining to the Ministry of War in general with the exception of that which belongs to the General Direction of Arsenals.

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(Continued)

**113: Services: Organization and
Function.**

Administrative Board.

The general director of supplies in his capacity as Quartermaster General of the Army is the president of the Administrative Board, created by Law 3305.
The Administrative Board consists of three (3) officers and three (3) civilians which decide on the administrative needs of the Argentinean Army. All major projects are reviewed by this board, and the president of the only has one vote in case of a tie.

The personnel of the direction consists of:

33 officers
138 "admirables"
375 N.C.O's and men
66 "equiparados"

There are altogether 268 administrative officers.

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(Replace)

MSC: Services: Organization and Functions.

General Direction of Engineers.

The General Direction of Engineers depends directly on the Ministry of War except for instruction of its troops (on the Inspector General), and for preparation for war and programme of instruction (on the General Staff). Its duties embrace all that pertains to military constructions for troop service and defense of the country, their inspection and preservation. It consists of the Secretary's Office, Accounting Office and of the following divisions:

Secretary's Office: It consists of mailing office, Chief Clerk's office, Library, and Archive of the General Direction.

Its functions are the receiving, classification, distribution of matter pertaining to direction, procedure, preparation of papers and their signatures, muster of the personnel and any other subjects or study which may be assigned to it. All personnel not assigned to the Division, will be under the Secretary's Office.

Accounting Office: It has charge of everything that pertains to the receiving and the delivery of funds, keeping the required books.

I. Division-Construction. Has charge of everything relative to the study and construction of new barracks, military buildings and everything concerning military construction under Law 6493 and defense works depending on the Ministry of War.

II. Division, Repairs and Additions. Has charge of all that pertains to the study of repairs, modifications, preservations and addition of barracks and other existing military buildings.

The personnel consists of:

17 officers
3 "asimilados"
23 men

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(Replica)

6150: Services: Organization and
Function.

General Medical Service

This Director is a complement to the Medical Department in the United States Army. He shall be an "asimilado" with the grade of Brigadier General and be designated as "chief surgeon".

The direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for instruction of the troops (on the Inspector General) and preparation for war and preparation of instruction (on the General Staff).

It consists of the following offices and divisions:

Secretary's Office
Chief Clerk's Office
Office of the Director
Accountant's Office and Finance
Library and Archives

1st Division:

Sec.A- Inspection
Sec.B- Central Medical Storehouse

2nd Division:

Sec.C- Prophylaxis
Sec.D- Laboratories

3rd Division:

Sec.E- Pharmacy
Sec.F- Organization
Mobilization Section
Board on Medical Examinations

The duties of the Medical Department are to have charge of all that pertains to the organization, preparation and functioning of the Medical Service and pharmacy of the Army, and the other dependencies of the Ministry of War, reporting upon the provisioning of medicines, instruments and all medical and pharmaceuticals in general; medical researches; services in hospitals, pharmacies, etc.

The following are the other designations of the "asimilado" personnel:

Colonels-----Army surgeons
Lt. Colonels----Division surgeons
Majors-----Brigade Surgeons
Pharmaceutical Inspector

Captains-----Regimental Surgeons
Dental Surgeons
Veterinary Inspector
Army pharmacists

1st Lieuts.--- Unit surgeons
Dental surgeon
Pharmacists, 1st class

Lieutenants--- Dental surgeons
Veterinarians
Pharmacists 2nd class

Sub-Lts.----- Dental surgeons
Pharmacists and assistants

In July 1933, the President decreed that the President of National Hygiene should give sanitary lectures, to which were directed to attend amongst others the chiefs of sanitary units in the army and navy.

The lectures covered:

- a) Establishing a system of coordinate action among the national and provincial sanitary institutions so as to

(Medical)

1150: Services: Organization and Functions.

General Medical Direction.

- present the preparation of avoidable diseases and regeneration.
- b) Organization of an information system that will permit the sanitary authorities to know at any moment the public health throughout the Republic to provide opportunity for its betterment.
 - c) To revise the laws and regulations in force relative to public health so as to perfect and humanize them.
 - a) To project national and provincial laws necessary to assure the public health of the Nation.

The Medical Direction consists of:

5 officers
68 "asimilados"
6 men
43 "equiparados"

In the Medical Department there are 131 surgeons, 12 dentists and 48 pharmacists----all "asimilados".

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(Replice)

DIAZO: Services: Organization and Functions.

Section of Remounts.

This direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for instruction of its' depot (on the Inspector General) and separation for war, an program of instruction (on the General Staff).

Its chief is a superior officer, etc. (as above).

The personnel of this section consists of an adjutant; subaltern officer; zootechnic supervisor, and an administration (A.A.) officer.

Sec.A----Remounts: a Lt. Col. Chief of the section and the officer personnel.

Sec.B----Veterinary. The veterinary inspector as Chief of section and the officer personnel.

The direction of remounts has charge of:

1. All that pertains to the service of remounts, acquisition, raising, pasturing and remobilization of stock; breaking; and acclimation of colts; remount stations.

2. Inoculation of horses-breeding.

3. Inspection and control of the stock of the army, of the veterinary service and of the horseshoers service of the units.

4. To bring carefully, and to date the statistics for better remount service in peace and war; registration of brands and distinguishing marks; study and stock census.

5. Recommending to the Minister of War, the appointment and assignment of veterinarians and to provide horseshoers for the service.

6. Procurement and control of sanitary, veterinary material, medicines, etc.

The "General Paz" Squadron will depend directly on the Director of Remounts. Likewise will depend on him, in that which concerns the remount service only, the Intendants of "General Paz" camp and "Los Andes" Camp.

The personnel at present consists of:

3 officers
3 "asimilados"
1 man
4 equiparados
1 civilian

There is a total of 32 veterinarians in the service.

Descriptive Cards of Public Animals.

Descriptive cards are kept of the stock of the Army showing the number, sex, age, breed, brands, valuation at the time of registry, service for which intended (saddle, draft or pack, color, height, origin, special markings (indicated on outline) weight and defects at the time, and finally any remarks and special markings and stains which cannot be indicated on the outline card.

Also the date on which training is begun and on which ended; date on which assigned to a unit or sub-unit, and transfer for same.

Sick report record, and all notations that would lead to decrease the value of the animal.

Notation by the Commanding Officer will also be made of all intensive work performed. The record cards are transferred with the animal----the original remaining in the Department.

(Refugee)

SL50: Services: Organization and Functions

General Direction of Firing and Gymnastics.

This direction has its seat at the department in the U.S. Army. Its chief is a general officer. The direction depends directly on the minister of war except for the instruction of its troops (on the Inspector General) and preparation for war and programmes of instruction (on the General Staff).

This direction consists of the following offices and departments:

Secretary's Office
Office of the Director
Statistics
Archives
Finance
Inspection of Colleges
Target Range Inspection

The General Direction of Firing and Gymnastics exercises supervision over the 118 firing societies officially recognized and subsidized, inspects the construction of firing ranges, gives instruction in firing, and in instruction in gymnastics in the units of the Army.

There is a special corps of instructors of gymnastics and fencing.

The personnel consists of:
10 offices
1 "asimilado"
6 men

There are 60 Fencing masters and "asimilados".

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1924.

(See 2c)

6150: Services: Organization and Functions

Judge Advocate General's Department
of the Army and Navy.

The "Auditoria General de Guerra y Marina" corresponds to the Judge Advocate General's Department in the United States.

This department is an "army" like entity on the Minister of War. Its chief is an "asimilado" with the rank of brigadier general.

It consists of the following offices and divisions:

1st Division

Sec.A: Secretary's Office
Special Subjects, etc.

Sec.B: Laws, Regulations, etc.

2nd Division

Sec.A: Investigation and jurisdiction

Sec.B: Trial and Punishments

The duties of the Judge Advocate General's Department are:

1. To give legal advice to the Ministers of War and of Marine in that pertaining to the execution of the organic and administrative laws of the Army and Navy.
2. To give legal advice to the Ministers of War and of Marine in appeals for revision.
3. To render opinions on indictments brought up in the Army and Navy and to see that they comply with legal existing resolutions.
4. To render opinions in proceedings brought up in Army and Navy, and in which the Minister or the President of the Nation makes the decision in order that the legal resolutions in force are complied with, advising for this purpose their correction, amplification, imposition of disciplinary punishments or preparation of charges.
5. To make pertinent suggestions to Regional Judge-Advocates so as to establish a uniform procedure in all the regions.

The personnel consists of:

5 officers
3 "asimilados"
4 men

There is a total of 15 judge-advocates in this department.

X.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1934.

(To place)

6150: Services of War, the Army and Foundations.

Direction of Troops and Services of
Communication.

This Direction is similar to the Signal Corps of the United States Army. Its chief is a Colonel. Service therein is by detail. The Direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for the instruction of its troops which the Inspector General) and of Regulation for war and procedure of instruction (on the General Staff).

It consists of the following offices and divisions:

Direction and Branches
Communication Troops
Signal Troops
Railway Troops
Staff and Branches
Railway Material Park.

On December 28, 1932 the President appointed a board to study and draw up a plan for regulating the installation and functioning of radiotelegraphy and radio telephony in Argentina.

The Board consists of the Attorney for the Treasurer, Director General of Post Offices and Telegraphs of the Nation, the Chief of Staff of the Navy, and the Director of Troops and Services of Communication.

The personnel of the Direction of Troops and Services of Communication consists of:

	Off. "As." N.C.O's	"Equi- & Men	Civ. para- dos"	
Direction & Branches Communication	4	2	87	1
Troops		2	41	
Signal Troops	19	3	683	5
Ry. Troops	11	4	351	7
				10

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1934.

(v. 1 cc)

6150: Service Organization and
Functions.

Organization of Aeromilitary Service.

This first option corresponds to the Air Service in the United States Army. The chief is a Lieut. Colonel. Service therein is by detach. The Direction is dependent directly on the Minister of War except for instruction of its "mouvement" (the Inspector general) and of preparation for war and programs of instruction (on the General Staff).

It is intended to form several corps in this service, but as yet only Aviation Crew. Med has been formed.

T is composed of:

Commander of the Group
Flying Materiel of Main Group
General Service of the Group, which are:
1st Sec. Administration
2nd Sec. Materiel Park
3rd Sec. Medical
4th Sec. Meteorology
5th Sec. Radiotelegraphy
6th Sec. Transportation

Pursuit Squadron
Observation Squadron
Bombing Squadron
Photographic Section
Training Section
Commander of the Park
1st Sec. General Services
2nd Sec. Workshops
3rd Sec. Materiel Storehouse
4th Sec. Mounting and Preservation
Hangars
5th Sec. Park Transportation
6th Sec. Storehouses
7th Sec. Landings

The personnel consists of:

11 officers
4 "asimilados"
246 N.C.O's and men
6 equiparados
5 civilians.

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1924.

(70)

2170: Detailed Organization of
Substant Troops.

For the detailed organization of the combatant troops of the Argentine Army, and the stock of material of same, see Tables A, C, D, E, F, G and H attached to this page and accompanying the original copy only of this report.

For Aviation Group No. 1, see p. 31, Report 13332, Dec. 3, 1933, diagram of organization.

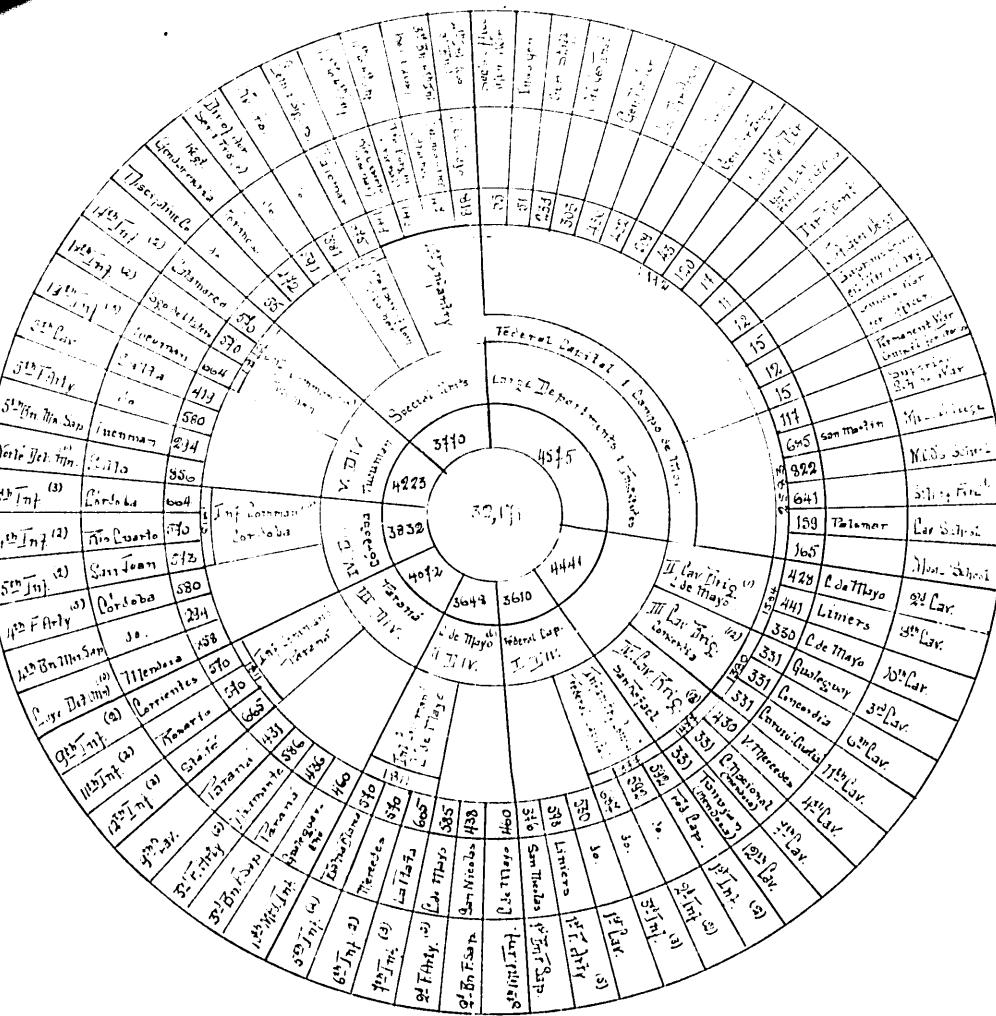
R.A.D.C. 13314, May 3, 1934.

(a) 6100: Distribution of Forces.

For the distribution of troops of the American Army, see diagram page 27a, and accompanying the original copy of this report only.

M.A.R. Art 48314, May 5, 1934.

CHART OF ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTITUTION
APRIL---1934.



- (1) Includes M.G.Sq.No.3 (Pack), 3d Grp.Hr.Arty. & Sec.Pon.Sap.No.3
- (2) " 1 Sec.Com.Trs. & 1 Co.M.G.
- (3) " 1 Sec. Com. Trs., 1 Co.M.G. & 1 Aux.Btry.(Light)
- (4) " Park & Tns., Mil.Dists., & Firing Ranges.
- (5) Consists of 4 Btrys. 7.5 cm. & 1 Btry. How. 10.5 cm.
- (6) Includes Park & Tns., Mil. Dists., Div. Hosp. & Firing Ranges
- (7) " Park & Tns. Mil. Dists., Div. Hosp., Firing Ranges & Sub. Q.M.
- (8) Consists of Sqns. & Park & Photo, Training & Workshops sections.
- (9) 1 Regt. Art'y.: 1 Grp.F.Arty--3 Btrys; 1 Grp. Heavy Art.-1 Btry. 13 c.m. & 1 Btry 15 c.m.
- (10) 10th Inf., Sec. Scouts, & 1st Grp. Mn. Arty.
- (11) 20th Inf. Sec. Scouts, & 2nd Grp. Mn. Arty.
- (12) Incls: M.G. Sq. No.3 (Pack), 3d Grp. Hr.Arty. & Sec. Pon.Sap. No.3.
- (13) Includes: M.C. Sq. No.4 (Pack); 4th Grp. Hr.Arty. Sec. Pon.Sap. No.4.

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1934.

(41-18)
1919: Discipline and War Department

The discipline of the Argentine troops is very good, probably better than that of any other South American troops.

Compulsory service in the Army is not regarded with much enthusiasm by young Argentines, and almost any man of influence or means can avoid service due to a lax system of enforcement. Members of the upper classes do not serve as long as the others, and due to the fact that they learn more readily, and lack of appropriation for the entire year's service many are necessarily discharged early, and the most intelligent are selected.

The discipline of the cavalry varies, but on the whole it is believed that it has improved under the new administration which came in on October 12, 1922, when a Colonel, now a Brigadier General of the Permanent Army was appointed Minister of War. Under President Irigoyen promotion was made not according to law but by favoritism.

The only serious breach of discipline occurred in 1920, in the 5th Division, Headquarters in Tucuman, where disorganization and even mutiny became apparent. These were due mainly to the favoritism of the President, and the mixing of officers in politics.

It appears that there were frequent meetings of non-commissioned officers, conscripts and civilians, and these were held inside and outside barracks, and a conspiracy of some moment was on foot. So slowly grew the influence of these groups over the officers that they managed to obtain suppression of drills.

However, loyalty to the Government and patriotism are very strong in the Argentines, and their esprit de corps high. In combat it is believed that they would show great stamina. The relations between the officers and men are democratic, respectful and disciplined.

The discipline of the units is good---much better than it was in the past.

The stamina, staying power, virility, strength and vigor of the men are good. It is believed that the personnel of both officers and men would have much dash, spirit and ardor in an attack.

Professional ethics are good, that is according to the Latin character.

The military personnel is much interested in the service, and are well satisfied with the system of universal or obligatory service.

In the Aeronautic service, discipline is enforced by the ordinary military tribunals; also passes are withheld, prohibition to fly, etc. all of which is effective.

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1924.

(40)

6310: Day 1 pm. At and about the
of Argentine.

About 1921, less than three years ago, athletics were initiated in the Argentine Army. ~~probably~~ they were unknown. Argentine officers who were in Europe during the period of and observed the troops of the different armies, returned impressed with the fact that not only athletics were helpful for the soldier and his morale, but were absolutely essential.

Now at every garrison most soldiers indulge in most all athletic exercises known to the American, and all the officers state that a most decided improvement is noted in the morale and work of the men.

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1934.

3440: Military Finance General.

The folio in i the appropriation for the Argentine Army
for 1923 and 1924{each year}

Minister of War.....	69,600 m/n
Sec. Office, Ministry of War.....	57,420 "
General Staff of the Army.....	317,000 "
Military Geographic Institution.....	873,360 "
General Direction of Personnel.....	74,400 "
General Direction of Engineers.....	391,160 "
Aeronautic Service of the Army.....	1,422,060 "
Aviation Group No.1.....	272,040 "
Radiotelegraphy Service of the Army..	334,280 "
Electric Light Plant of the Army.....	114,040 "
General Medical Direction.....	436,720 "
Central Military Hospital.....	231,360 "
General Direction of Firing and Gymnastics.....	370,000 "
Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army and Navy.....	<u>4,200</u> "
Total.....	4,877,520 "

Divisions of the Army

Division Headquarters.....	75,000 m/n
Corps of "Sick and Wounded"	6,600
Militia.....	303,480
Division Hospitals.....	<u>74,160</u>
	459,240

Army and Officer Personnel.

Officers.....	30,873,760 m/n
Extra pay and allowances.....	<u>5,491,920</u> "
Total.....	26,365,680 "

Superior School of War.....	151,720 m/n
Military College.....	488,735 "
Cavalry School.....	21,340 "
School of Fire.....	78,360 "
School of N.C.O.'s	45,000 "
Music School.....	20,000 "

Military Justice Total 814,855 "

Superior Council of War and Navy.....	5,400 m/n
Mixed Council of War for Officers of Army and Navy.....	5,400 "
War Council for N.C.O.'s and men.....	<u>6,720</u> "
	17,520 "

General Direction of War Arsenals.....	6,467,310 "
--	-------------

General Direction of Administration

War Administration.....	215,760
Sud----War Administration.....	86,400

General Expenses of the Army(rations, clothing, equipment, etc.).....	18,908,496.31
Grand Total.....	<u>58,813,781.31</u>

Personnel of Tailor Shop	88,680
--------------------------	--------

(Whose expenses are accounted for on the income of said shop, and appear in this budget only to fix salaries of employees and administration expenses.)

(Replace)

6550: Supplies--Equipment.

Number and Types of Airplanes in Argentina.

Number and Types of Airplanes in Aviation Group No.1
at El Palomar.

S.V.A. (Italian).....	4
Bristol.....	12
Avro.....	10
Curtiss.....	4
Nieuport.....	1
Morane Saulnier.....	2
	33

Number and Types of Aeroplanes at Civil Schools.

Caudron (of Italian construction).....	8
" " French "	2
Same.....	10
Curtiss.....	48 ^x
Salmon.....	2
Potez.....	1
Morane Saulnier.....	1
Sopwith.....	2
S.V.A. (Italian).....	5
Udet.....	2
Balilla (Italian)	1
Spad.....	1
Morane-Parasol.....	2
Total.....	83

^xEleven(11) of these Curtiss machines belong to the Ministry of War and are loaned to the Civil Schools.

I.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1924.

(Replace)

6570: Organization-Equipment.

Specifications of articles, etc.

Aeronautics Group No. 1

Aircraft at El Palomar

10 Avro, LeRhône, 110 H.P.
4 Curtiss, JN 4B, 90 H.P.
4 S.V.A. 230 H.P.
12 Bristol Hispano Suiza, 300 H.P.
(Have purchased 10 more from Aircraft Disposal Co.,
England but not yet delivered)
1 Nieuport 160 H.P.
2 Morane Saulnier, monoplane, 80 H.P.
33 Total.

There are two light touring cars, three light trucks, and
two or three horse trucks for transporting supplies, but not for
planes.

The following other equipment is on hand:

8 Vickers aircraft machine guns, but not
serviceable, as calibre is .303" in place of
.725 mm. regulation
6 Lewis guns
Maxim guns, several
1 Searchlight (very good---new) bought in Italy.
Cones and T's, supply of.

Telegraphs and telephone ----none

Visual signals----none, but making some

There are three radio stations at the field

Ground panels are used

There are no Very pistols

No oxygen apparatus or heated clothing

There are no instruments to speak of, and the source to
obtain instruments in local markets is very limited. Everything
is imported.

For tables of equipment, and for organization of the
various arms see page 26 of this report.

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1934.

(Replace)

6610: Mobilization of Personnel

Class	Year of Enrollees	Enrolled	Incorporated or Instructed	Category	Incorporat- ed or Instructed
			Conscripts		
1879	1900	24,330	9,823)	
1880	1901	24,115	13,890)	
1881x	1902	25,025	13,557)	Territorial Guard
1882	1903	32,043	14,456)	
1883	1904	35,687	17,683	141,199---	63,415
1884	1905	30,220	9,527)	
1885	1906	34,360	9,784)	
1886	1907	35,378	10,290)	
1887	1908	35,753	12,000)	National Guard
1888	1909	42,943	15,000)	
1889	1910	45,074	14,877)	
1890	1911	47,601	13,542)	
1891	1912	50,411	15,310)	
1892	1913	52,000	15,543)	
1893	1914	50,840	15,345	444,586	131,118
1894	1915	52,000	14,700)	
1895	1916	52,736	14,000)	
1896	1917	64,299	17,618)	
1897	1918	65,863	16,600	Amy of the Line	
1898	1919	66,358	17,528	consisting of	
1899	1920	68,939	17,743	1) Permanent Army	
1900	1921	71,013	21,005	2) Its Reserves	
1901	1922	74,118	17,599		
1902	1923	75,690	21,000		
1903	1924	76,128	21,997	687,144	179,790

x First class subject to compulsory service. Present law
is that of 1905.

H.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1924.

(Replace)

6110: Mobilization of Personnel.

Estimate of man power available.

Army of the Line.

Incorporated strength.....	178,780
Effective strength (less 10%).....	161,811
Mobilization Strength (less 15%).....	137,539
 Mobilization force of conscripts.....	137,539
Reserve N.C.O.'s volunteers.....	29,370
Volunteers in Permanent Army & cadets.....	<u>6,791</u>
 Grand Total.....	173,700

National Guard

Incorporated strength.....	131,118
Effective strength (less 10%).....	118,006
Mobilization strength (less 15%).....	101,005
Total	
Mobilization force of conscripts.....	101,005
Reserve N.C.O.'s and men.....	<u>19,795</u>
 Grand total.....	120,800

Territorial Guard

Incorporated Strength.....	69,415
Effective strength (less 10%).....	62,473
Mobilization Strength (less 15%).....	53,102
Total	
Mobilization force of conscripts.....	53,102
Reserve N.C.O.'s and men.....	<u>5,198</u>
 Grand total.....	58,300

Total of Mobilization Force.

Army of the Line.....	173,700
National Guard.....	120,800
Territorial Guard.....	<u>58,300</u>
 352,800	

Estimated strength: Present: Trained: Untrained: Military Man
Strength: Reserves: Reserves : Power

<u>Army of the Line</u>	<u>x Permanent Army</u>	28,800	28,800
Volunteers:			
6,800			
Conscripts:			
32,000			
<u>Reserves</u>			432,900
Trained		144,900	
Untrained		278,000	
<u>National Guard</u>			281,800
Trained		120,800	
Untrained		161,000	
<u>Territorial Guard</u>			
Trained Reserves		58,300	87,300
Untrained Reserves		29,000	
		28,800	334,000
		468,000	820,800

xPlus officers, "asimilados" etc. Total 32,171.

(Replace)

SGD:Mobilization of Paraguayan.

Comparison unfavorable to Brazil is made with the operation of the compulsory service law in Argentina. At the close of the Paraguayan War compulsory service was decreed in both countries 1872 in Argentina, and 1874 in Brazil. The law was enforced in neither country, but in 1895 the prospect of war with Chile led Argentina to reform her law, which has since been more efficient. Brazil also reformed her laws in 1906 at the time of reorganizing the entire Army, but it was not actually put into effect until 1916. As a result of 25 years of compulsory service, the local experts claim that Argentina has at present about 350,000 men with training drafted as follows: 1916, 2,926; 1917, 17,615; 1918, 18,985; 1919, 14,383. In contrast, not counting the orders being placed in France, Brazil has 160 cannons and Argentina is stated to have 1200, the Krupps having supplied both countries.

Brazil has never mobilized her entire reserve of trained men and grave fears are expressed for the result, should such an experiment be tried. It is pointed out that the Argentine did make such an experiment, general mobilization being decreed January 31, 1897. January 14th, the call was issued, and at the close of 48 hours 92% of the reserves had presented themselves. The Brazilian writer confesses that such a result is "admirable", especially when the occasion for the mobilization was a general strike which had the sympathy of a large majority of the reserves who responded.

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1924.

(replace)

6210: Mobilization of Per. & Inf.

	Men	Animals	Cannon	Machine Guns
5 Reserve Divisions	117,060	60,935	540	150
In round numbers:				
5 Reserve Divisions		112,000 men		
		61,000 animals		
		540 cannon		
		150 machine guns		

a) Personnel

The 10 classes of the National Guard can mobilize 120,000, or a surplus of 8,000, about half a class that is annually incorporated. Thus almost all of the 10 classes from 30 to 40 years of age would be incorporated.

b) Material.

The infantry, cavalry and engineers would be armed, part with the Mauser, Mod. 1909, remaining part with Mod. 1891; field artillery would be equipped with cannon of accelerated fire, and would lack machine guns and howitzers.

c) Remounts.

There would be sufficient remounts in number, but lacking in type.

Duration of Mobilization.

The contingent of conscripts pertaining to the National Guard presents a certain heterogeneity as well as the cadre of the non-commissioned officers; especially both men and non-commissioned officers of the reserve need a period of instruction before being sent to the front. It would be necessary to make uniforms and equipment as there exists about 300,000 or more equipments of all arms in the mobilization depots.

From these considerations, it is seen that several months would be necessary for the mobilization of the Reserve Divisions.

Resume of the Strength of the Field Army
together with the Troops of the Supply Zone
and of the Zone of the Interior.

Units	Men	Animals	Cannon	Machine Guns
General Headquarters of the Army.....	337	357	---	---
5 Divisions (Army of the Line).....	117,060	60,935	540	150
5 Reserve Divisions.....	117,060	60,935	540	150
2 Divisions of Independent Cavalry.....	11,672	13,646	24	12
Special Troops.....	16,927	11,867	96	--
Troops of the Supply Zone				
Troops of the Zone of the Interior				
	363,956	147,740	1300	312

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1924.

(Replace)

6610: Mobilization of Personnel.

Supply Zone and of the Zone of the Frontier (cont'd)

In round figures:

Men.....	253,000
Animals.....	148,000
Cannon.....	1,200
Machine guns.....	312

Mobilized Remained in Instruction.

The reserves not instructed are represented by the difference between the enrolled and the incorporated, diminished by 40% for the exempted and unfit, refractory, dead, etc. and the contingencies convoked by the Navy (averaging about 5,000 a year, but recently 7,000 have been incorporated annually) of which some 3,500 are incorporated and the rest figure as exempted and unfit, refractory, etc. and thus fit free from service.

As the entire enrolled class is drawn in Argentina, it can be said definitely that this contingent represents individuals drawn who can be incorporated as surplus. There are individuals without military instruction, nevertheless fit for service, and who can therefore be mobilized, the same as those fit and freed from service in the Navy.

Therefore the following is shown:

Army of the Line.

Force enrolled.....	687,144
" incorporated.....	179,790
Difference.....	507,354

Less those convoked for the Navy.....	50,000
	457,354

Coefficient of reduction 40%.....	182,942
--------------------------------------	---------

Contingent fit, not instructed.....	374,412
--	---------

In round numbers

Contingent fit not instructed 276,000

NOTE: This result is given as more, because the fit that do not serve in the Navy are likewise not instructed.

National Guard.

Force enrolled.....	444,586
" incorporated	131,118
Difference.....	313,468

Less those convoked for the Navy..	50,000
	263,468

Coefficient of reduction 40%....	105,387
----------------------------------	---------

Contingent fit but not instruct- ed	158,081
--	---------

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1934.

(Replace)

6210: Mobilization of Personnel.

National Guard (Cont'd)

In round numbers:

Contingent fit, not instructed..... 131,000

Territorial Guard

Force enrolled..... 141,188

" incorporated..... 31,412

Difference..... 71,784

Less those convoked for the Navy..... 25,202
46,784

Coefficient of reduction 40%..... 28,714

Contingent fit not instructed..... 28,070

In round numbers

Contingent fit but not instructed..... 28,000

NOTE: The number is increased a little because the number
liberated from the Navy is preserved more or less the same
while the unfit and deaths in the Territorial Guard increase.

Conscripts fit.....not instructed
in the Army of the Line..... 278,000
Ditto----National Guard..... 161,000
Ditto----Territorial Guard..... 29,000
468,000

GRAND TOTAL OF MOBILIZED FORCE.

Army of the Line and National Guard.

Army of the Line..... 173,700
National Guard..... 120,800
Reserve--not instructed
Army of the Line..... 278,000
Ditto---National Guard..... 161,000
Total..... 733,500

Territorial Guard

Instructed..... 58,300
Not instructed..... 29,000
Total..... 87,300
Grand Total..... 820,800

The Field Army formed of 30 instructed classes and
composed of 5 Army Divisions, 5 Reserve Divisions and 2 Divi-
sions of Independent Cavalry, has a strength of 252,000 men
(inclusive of General Headquarters and the special troops only).
The grand total of the mobilized force being 733,500, exclusive
of the Territorial Guard, would leave 481,500 men from whom more
than 10 additional Reserve Divisions and 2 Divisions of
Independent Cavalry could be formed, leaving still 235,500 men

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1924.

(Top) (c)

2nd: Mobilization of Personnel.

for other purposes.

The cadre of officers and noncommissioned officers of reserve are not in proportion to the personnel of troops available, and Arming would need some months to train her troops, and likewise to provide arms for the 24 Divisions.

5 Active Divisions
15 Reserve Divisions
4 Divisions of Independent Cavalry

24 Total Divisions.

For some time, the 1st has been in force of three month's instruction for students, and may be sufficient for reserve officers, and every year the number of reserve officers is increasing.

M.W. Report #3014, May 3, 1934.

3720: Organization Cavalry Unit Training.

Cavalry Schools (Instruction).

This has been modified as a result of the border war. Instead of habitual mounted work as heretofore, more attention is being paid to fire action. It is therefore the intention to give the trooper more ammunition to the squadron machine gun rifles; to the regiment; heavy machine guns; and to intensify the instruction accordingly.

Fire combat is now considered the principal means of cavalry action; mounted action as being limited to regiments, independent squadrons or minor factions.

Instruction is pursued in equitation and mounted work in charging etc. by squadron and regiment, but much more and diversified instruction is given on foot. Instruction in security and information is pursued, as well as marches night and day in full pack.

M.A. Report #3314, May 5, 1934.

SUBJECT MILITARY-----ARGENTINA
(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 3319 Date May 12, 1924

Replies to No. 1/2 W.L. 15 1924 Date 19

6580: Identification Equipment.

Insignia of Rank, etc.

The distinguishing colors are:

Dark green.....	Infantry
Madder.....	Cavalry
Scarlet.....	Artillery & Park
Black (velvet).....	Engineers
Electric blue (velvet).....	Aviation and Aeronautics
Dark red.....	Medical
Blue.....	Judge Advocate
Steel blue.....	Veterinary
Marron.....	Administration (Q.M.)
Golden-yellow.....	Train (Does not refer to personnel of trains serving in supply and medical trains, which have their own colors, and if necessary the application of madder or black)
Violet.....	Chaplains.

Use of Distinguishing Colors by

Infantry.....	Bomb throwers Discipline company
Cavalry.....	Men who serve in: Secretary's office of the Inspector General of the Army; Services of the General Staff of the Army; Headquarters of Divisions; Superior School of War; Cavalry School; Cavalry Scouts of the Mountain Detachments; "General Paz" squadron; and the Regiment of the Military Gendarmiere.
Artillery.....	General officers, whatever may be the Arm from which they come; Military College and Mechanics' School.
Engineers.....	Pontoon Sappers of the Divisions of the Army, of Cavalry, of Railway Troops, Radiotelegráfico Troops and Services, Signal Units not depending on other arms, and Topographical Labor Co.
Medical.....	Litter-bearer company
Judge Advocate.....	Bicyclist Company of Clerks.

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Insignia of rank, etc.

Application of Special Colors to the Distinguishing Color.

Dark green.....	Auxiliary battery
Scarlet.....	Bomb throwers
Madder.....	Mounted Infantry; Horse artillery; Engineer, park and train units depending permanently on large cavalry units.
Black.....	Units of all arms, and parks and trains depending permanently on the mountain detachments.
Pearl grey.....	Light howitzers
Amber white.....	Heavy artillery
Saxon blue(velvet).....	Railway troops

Application of Special Color

Gray-blue coat.....	On the ends of the collar 7 cm. wide, the rest of the collar be- ing the distinguishing color of the arm.
Olive green blouse.....	The special color will be 1 cm. wide and will be applied at the angular extremity of the application of the color of the arm of origin.

Insignia.

National Coat of Arms. embroidered in gold (Model 1). Dimensions: 8 cm. high, 6 cm. wide. The coat of arms will be embroidered upon a background of cloth of the same color of the cloth of the cap, excepting the white cap which will be on a base of scarlet colored cloth. The coat of arms is worn semi to the cap in front, upon the swell of the crown in such a manner that its lower extremity is 15 mm. above the upper part of the visor. This emblem is used exclusively for combatant officers and surgeons.

National cockade of enamelled metal. Dimensions: 20 mm. in diameter. (Model 2 for officers and model 3 for men) This emblem is worn on swell of the cap in front by "asimilados" (except surgeons) and by the men of all arms, institutions and services.

Organization Insignia.

- (a) For combatant officers and surgeons: on the two ends of olive green blouse or the gray blue coat.
- (b) For "asimilados" (except surgeons and chaplains) on the swell of the cap and on the two ends of the collar of the olive green blouse or of the grey blue coat.
- (c) For men that belong to regiments, battalions and independent units: on the swell of the cap, in front, and on the field of the shoulder loops.
- (d) For the men who do not belong to units before indicated: on the swell of the cap and on the two ends of the collar of the olive green blouse or gray blue coat.

Organization insignia will be of gilt metal and will be for: regiments, battalions and independent units.

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Insignia of rank.

Arabic number 20 mm. high for officers and 23 mm. high for men. (Models 4 and 5).

Military house of the President of the Nation
and the General's headquarters of the Army.
(Inspector General of the Army): National coat of arms. 25 mm. high (Model 6.)

Ministry of War; Inspector General of the Army and his Secretary's Office; General Staff of the Army; Military Geographic Institution
General Direction of Personnel, of Fixing and Gymnastics, of
Engineering and the Judge-Advocate General's Department of the
Army and Navy:

Radiant sun, 20 mm. in diameter (Model 7)

General Headquarters of the Divisions of the Army; its Parks & Trains; Bridges Trains and the Signal Groups permanently depending on said general headquarters:

Radiant sun 20 mm. diameter, with the centre enameled in:

White for the 1st Div.	Model 8.
Red " " 2nd "	" 9
Green " " 3rd "	" 10
Marine blue " 4th "	" 11
Sky blue for 5th "	" 12

General Headquarters of the Large Cavalry units; their parks and
trains; the sections of machine guns depending on same; the
artillery groups; the signal units depending permanently
on said headquarters:

Radiant sun 20 mm. in diameter with the center
enameled in madder color perforated by the
corresponding arabic number (Models 13 to 17 incl.)

Infantry, Artillery and Engineers Commands:

Radiant sun 20 mm. in diameter, with the number
of the command (Roman) perforated in the centre.
(Model 18).

Staff of the Mountain Detachments; Sections of Cavalry Scouts;
Signal units; Parks and Trains depending permanently on same:

Radiant sun 20 mm. in diameter with the centre enameled
in marine blue for the "Oeste" detachment, in sky-blue
for the "Norte" detachment (Model 20). (Model 19)

Direction of Aviation: Steering wheel, 20 mm. in diameter, and
upon it a propeller, upside down, 25 mm. long and upon
this a cross and a pair of wings of 25 mm. (Model 21)

Direction of Trains and Radio Telegraphic Services: The
insignia of the Ministry of War, except the Communi-
cation Groups which will use the insignia of the division
of the Army to which they belong.

General Direction of Administration, Administration Company and
General Park Command:

A caduceus of gilt 20 mm. high (Model 22)

Sub-Administration: The insignia of the corresponding division
of the Army.

Medical Direction, Central Military Hospital, Sanitary Park
and Company of litter-bearers depending on said Direction: Cadu-
20 mm. high (Model 23) Girdled by a crown of laurels. (See
M.A. Report #3319, May 12, 1934)

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Insignia of rank etc.

Regional Hospitals: The emblem of the corresponding division.

General Direction of Armaments and arsenals: A flaming grenade
12 mm. wide, 25 mm. high (Model 24)

Supreme Council of War and Navy and other Councils of War:
A scale of gilt, metal (Model 25)

Superior School of War:
Plated gilt button, 18 mm. in diameter, with the centre of
scarlet cloth. (Model 26)

Military College Tower, crowned by merlons, encircled by two
branches of laurel forming a crown 30 mm. wide by 20 mm.
high. (Model 27)

School of Fire and Application: Gilt button 18 mm. in diameter,
with a circular enamelled zone of sky blue. (Model 28)

Cavalry School:
Gilt button 18 mm. in diameter with a circular enamelled zone
of madder. (Model 29)

Non-commissioned Officers' School:
Gilt button 18 mm. in diameter with circular enamelled zone
of green. (Model 30)

Mechanics' School:
Gilt button 18 mm. in diameter with circular enamelled zone
of marine blue. (Model 31)

Motorists' School:
Rotary motor of 7 cylinders, 30 mm. in diameter (Model 32)

Military Districts:
Radiant sun of 30 mm. perforated in centre by the number of
the district. (Model 33).

Discipline Company of Clerks:
Star of 30 mm. with four points crossed by a pen. (Model 34)

Geographical Labour Co.
The insignia of the Ministry of War.

Discipline Company:
The men will wear a "D" in metal 30 mm. high (Model 35). The
officers, the insignia of the division affected.

Military Gendarmerie:
The men will wear a "G" 30 mm. high (Model 36). The officers,
the insignia of the division affected.

Sick and wounded (in campaign)
3 laurel branches forming a crown 30 mm. high. (Model 37)

Park Column and Subsistence Train:
Besides the insignia of the large unit which is affected and
which is worn on the cap and collar, they will wear on the
shoulder loop the number of the column.

Orderly:
Will not wear an organizational insignia. The servants,

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Insignia of rank, etc.

chauffeurs and arsenal workmen(except those of aviation and the personnel graduated from the Mechanics' School) will not use the national cockade.

Special Insignia

The special insignia is of obligatory use for:
Ministry of War:

National Coat of Arms, embroidered in gold, 25 mm. high on both ends of the collar of the gray-blue coat or the olive green blouse. (Model 6)

Inspector General of the Army:

Gold aiguillettes, with gilt pencils. They will be hung from the right shoulder and the pencils attached close to the 1st and the 3rd buttons of the grey-blue coat, olive green blouse or overcoat. (Model 38)

Officers of the Military House of the President:

While on duty, use the aiguillettes. (Model 38^a)

Aide-de-camp to the Minister of War:

While on duty, silver aiguillettes with plated pencils worn as indicated for the Inspector General of the Army. (Model 39)

Military Attaché:

Aiguillettes (Model 38^a) Used only in the country to which accredited.

Officers of the General Staff:

Plated gold button 25 mm. in diameter at the base and 5 mm. high. The background is of scarlet cloth (model 40). Is worn on the right side at the height of the breast, and while the officer is definitely separated from his original branch of service.

Mintenias:

Will use on duty(except indoors): Blue and white, those of the Commander in Chief of the Army(Inspector General) of the Army, model 41. Blue, those of the Division Commanders (Model 42). Red, those of the Brigade Commanders (Model 43) Red and white, those of the Regiment (Model 44). Sky-blue, those of the battalion or group (Artillery) (Model 45).

Officers of the Headquarters of the Army, Division of the Army, and the large units of Cavalry: (except Adjutants)
Brassards on the right arm.

Umpire and Assistant:

White brassard on the left arm.

Military Aviator:

Of gold enamel. A steering wheel from whose centre emerges a pair of spreading horizontal wings and a propeller forming a cross. Covering the centre, a national coat of arms 15 mm. high and 12 mm. wide. In the upper field of the steering wheel the inscription "Aviador Militar" on the country's colours, which cover the steering wheel, and in the lower field, the name of the aviator; dimensions: 48 mm. by 40 in height. (Model 46). Worn on the right side at the height of the breast.

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Military Pilot:

Same as Military Aviator, except for the legend "Piloto Militar" and of the metal, which will be silver (Model 47).

Observer:

Insignia in gold and enamel consisting of a radiant sun 15 mm. in diameter and from which comes a wing 40 mm. long, 15 mm. high. The sun is bordered by a circular band 60 mm. wide with the national colors. In the upper half, the inscription "Observador Militar" and in the lower, the name of the observer. Both in gilt letters (Model 48). Is used as those before.

Marin:

Insignia which the Executive in special decrees will present for acts of heroism. It will be of three classes in gold, the first, silver the second and copper the third. Will be used on the right breast suspended by a silk ribbon of the national colors and will consist of a medallion 30 mm. in diameter, and on whose obverse will be the National Coat of Arms and surrounding it the inscription: "Ejercito Argentino---Al merito". The reverse will bear a radiant sun and bordering it an inscription with the grade and name. The inscriptions, coat of arms and sun, will be in relief. (Models 49, 50 and 51)

Surgeons:

On the collar of the gray-blue coat and towards the outside of the insignia, embroidered in gold thread: 3 button-holes, which will have a height of 50 mm. (Model 52)

Pharmacists:

On the gray-blue coat. As for the surgeons, but forming two button-holes. On the olive-green blouse, the regular application will be replaced by two rectangular applications of cloth of the corresponding distinguishing colour and 70 mm. long and 20 mm. wide each. (Model 53)

Dentists:

As the pharmacists, but a single button-hole or application. Models 54 and 54a

Band Directors:

Besides the insignia of the unit, they will wear on the collar, towards the outside of the insignia, a lyre of plated metal, 30 mm. high, and 20 wide. (Model 55)

Chaplains:

Will not wear an organization insignia. Will wear instead at each side of the collar of the ministerial dress, a cross embroidered in gold. On the swell of the cap and on the olive green blouse the same cross in gilt, 20 mm. high and 20 wide. (Model 56)

Insignia for years of service:

Exclusively for men. A gilt star for each 5 years of service (Model 57). Worn on the right side at height of breast.

Musicians, men:

Lyre of plated metal the same as model 55. Worn on both arms above the insignia.

Radio Telegraphers, telephone operators, etc., of all arms including the Troops and Services of Communications:

Application of olive green cloth worn only on both sleeves of the blouse of said color and at half the distance between

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the elbow and the shoulder, and will be embroidered with scarlet thread for:

Radio-telegraphers: 3 divergent rays of 5 cm. each (Model 158)

Telephone operators: 2 rays of 5 cm. each, (Model 59)

Optical signalers: 1 ray of 5 centimeters (Model 60)

Flag signalers: 2 crossed flags, 25 mm. high and 50 mm. long (Model 61)

Searchlight signalers: A headlight 50 mm. high (Model 62)

Pigeoneers: 2 wings 35 mm. long (Model 63)

Courrier Dog Operators: A hunting horn of 40 mm. (Model 64)

N.C.O. Radio-telegraphers, telephone operators, etc. of all arms including the Troops and Services of Communications.

Will wear in the angle of the chevron, embroidered in gold thread and with whatever uniform, a sun 20 mm. in diameter, and above also embroidered in gold thread:

Radiotelegraphers: The insignia, Model 58, but the rays will be 20 mm. long (Model 58a)

Radiotelegraphic mechanics: As before, replacing the central rays by a hammer (Model 65)

Telephone operators: The insignia, Model 59, but the rays will be 20 mm. each (Model 59a)

Optical signalers: The insignia model 60, but the ray will be 20 mm. long (Model 60a)

Flag signalers: The insignia, Model 61, but of 20 mm. by 40 mm. (Model 61a)

Searchlight signalers: The insignia model 62, but 20 mm. high (Model 62a)

Pigeoneers: The insignia, model 63, but 20 mm. high, (model 63a).

Courrier Dog Operators: The insignia model 64, but 20 mm. high (Model 64a)

Chauffeurs: The chauffeurs will use an automobile wheel of gilt 30 mm. high which will be worn on the right breast (Model 66)

Riflemen: Automatic riflemen and machine-gun gunner. Circular metal target of 3 zones, 12 mm. in diameter plated background, black circles (Model 67). Will be worn on right breast.

Special Riflemen: 3 crossed mausers of gilt (Model 68) Worn on right sleeve half way between elbow and shoulder.

Artillery gunner: A flaming gilt grenade. Worn on the right breast. (Model 24)

Distinguished Cavalry Lancers: 3 gilt lancers (Model 69). Worn on the right sleeve upon the elbow and the shoulder loop.

Arsenal Workmen(except of aviation and mechanics graduated from the Mechanics' School): Plate of blue steel in form of a shield, which will have perforated on the upper part, the name of the place of shop, if necessary, abbreviated; and below, the regulation abbreviation of the unit or department in which he serves. (Model 70) The plate has a fastener on the back for fastening it to the uniform. Worn on the right breast.

Servants: Chauffeurs of Departments, etc. Initials 15 mm. high embroidered in gold thread, on the swell of the cap in front:

M.G. Ministry of War

I.G.E. Inspector General of the Army

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E.M.E. General Staff of the Army.
I.G.M. Military Geographic Institution
D.G.A.G. General Direction of War Arsenals
D.G.A. General Direction of Administration
D.G.P. General Direction of Personnel
D.G.G. General Direction of Engineers
D.G.T.G. General Direction of Firing and Gymnastics
D.G.S. General Direction of Sanitation
C.M. Military College
E.S.G. Superior School of War
C.S.G. Supreme Council of War
C.G.J.O. War Council for Field Officers and Officers
C.G.T. War Council for Troops
A.G.G.M. Judge Advocate General's Department of the
Army and Navy.

No mention is made of the recently created Direction
of Remounts.

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Insignia of Rank.

I. Insignia of Rank for Combatant Officers.

a) For gray-blue coat, and pearl gray over-coat.

Shoulder-knot for general officers: embroidered in gold twist on scarlet velvet. The interior part is embroidered representing 5 oak-leaves, bifurcating from the centre towards the sides, the upper and lower of the embroidered parts are bounded by two other oak leaves disposed semi-circularly with the concave part towards the outside. The embroidered part is 100 mm. long by 35 mm. wide, inclosed in a cord, double, of gold embroidered; the outside cord 6 mm. wide and the inside 4 mm. Total dimensions of shoulder-knot: 125 mm. long, 58 mm. wide. (Model 87)

The shoulder-knot of a general of brigade has on the field a metal sun of dull gilt, 14 mm. in diameter; that of a general of division, two, and that of a Lieut-General, three. This shoulder-knot is also used on the white linen blouse.

Bullion embroidery for general officers on the collar, encircling it, a serrate edge, embroidered in gold twist, of 10 mm. on the field, at 5 mm. from the serrate edge, a bullion representing a large branch of laurel and oak of 25 mm. On the cuffs, encircling its upper edge and on the flap, a serrate edge as described, parallel to it, and at 5 mm. a bullion of laurel and oak embroidered in gold 25 mm. wide (Model 88)

Shoulder knot for field officers formed of three gilt cords plaited so as to form a double series of parallel knots. The cords are on gray-blue cloth. Total length 120 mm. with 54 mm. (Model 89). This shoulder knot is likewise used on the blouse of white linen.

The shoulder-knots will have on the upper part sums of dull gilt metal 14 mm. in diameter: 1 for majors, 2 for lieut-colonels, and 3 for colonels.

Bullion embroidery for colonels: a serrate edge embroidered in gold twist, 10 mm. wide, encircling the collar. On the field and at each side of the organization insignia, a bullion 15 mm. long embroidered in gold and composed of laurel and oak leaves. On the cuffs, encircling the upper part and flap, a serrate edge like that of the collar (Model 90).

Lieut. colonels and majors wear on the collar and on the sleeves the same serrate edge as described (Model 91).

Shoulder-knots for subaltern officers formed by: Three gilt cords 4 mm. wide, which starting from the straight part of the shoulder knot, run parallel over its entire length, and end on the side opposite from the straight part itself. The background of gray blue cloth. Dimensions: 120 mm. long and 50 mm. wide (Mod. 92)

This shoulder knot is used also on the white linen blouse.

On the upper part of the shoulder-knot, metal sums 14 mm. in diameter: 3 dull gilt sums for captain; 2 dull gilt sums for 1st lieut. 1 dull gilt sun and 1 plated sun for lieutenant. (The plated sun will be next to shoulder seam) 1 dull sun for sub-lieutenant.

b) For olive green blouse and olive green overcoat of:

Generals: Shoulder loop of cloth of the same color as the garment with edging of scarlet: on its field embroidered sums in gold thread, upon a background of scarlet cloth and the number of sums corresponding to grade. (Model 93)

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Field officers: Shoulder loop of cloth of same colour as the garment; on its field, embroidered sun in gold thread of the number corresponding to the grade (Model 94)

Subaltern officers: Shoulder loop of cloth of the same colour as the garment; on its field, embroidered suns in silver thread of the number corresponding to the grade excepting, the lieutenant which will have a sun next to the shoulder seam embroidered in gold thread.

Insignia for "Asimilados" (Pay and Rank of Officers without command---non-combatant officers.

The insignia of "asimilados" will be the same as for combatant officers, with the following differences: shoulder-knots for gray-blue coat and for pearl-gray overcoat. Will have the background of cloth of the distinguishing colour of the service whatever be the grade.

Shoulder-loop for olive green blouse and overcoat of "asimilados" to general: The edging and the suns will be embroidered upon cloth of the distinguishing colour (Models 96 and 97)

Directors of bands: The galloons of a shoulder knot for the gray blue coat and the suns will be plated; the shoulder loops for blouses will have the suns embroidered in green silk (Model 98)

Chaplains: On the olive green blouse and overcoat the insignia which corresponds to the grade. On his ministerial dress, collar and sleeves of the distinguishing colour. On the first, will have the special distinguishing insignia, and on the cuffs, the number of radiant suns, gilt, 14 mm. in diameter which corresponds to the grade. The vicar-general, wears besides on the collar and cuffs of the ministerial dress, the same bullion as the Colonel.

Insignia for Men(except musicians)

Sergeant Major: Chevrons of 100° angle, with the point down, 100 mm. wide and composed of 4 worsted stripes, gilt, separated from each other by a space of 4 mm. The upper and the following stripes are 6 mm. wide and the other two 15 mm. (Model 99)

First Sergeant: Chevron as before, but without the upper stripes (Model 100)

Sergeant: Chevron of 95° angle, the point down, 90 mm. wide and composed of three stripes ofworsted gilt, separated from each other by a space of 4 mm. The lower stripe is 15 mm. wide the others 6 mm. (Model 101)

1st Corporal: Chevron as before, but without the upper stripes (Model 102)

Corporal: Chevron as before, but of a single stripe 15 mm. wide (Model 103)

The chevrons will be made for N.C.O.'s of the combatant arms upon gray-blue cloth, for the others upon the cloth of the distinguishing colour, and will be worn on both arms of the olive green blouse, gray-blue coat or overcoat, in such a manner that its upper extremity is 18 cm. from the shoulder seam.

The Aviation Workmen and Mechanic Graduates of the Mechanics' School will wear the chevron corresponding to the assimilated rank, but the stripes will be of silverworsted and upon gray-blue cloth. (Model 104)

The Workmen not above indicated use the special uniform of workmen with the special distinguishing mark and without insignia whatever may be the grade that may appear in their contract.

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Insignia for Bandmen

Sub-director: Chevron same as that of Sergeant Major and with silver stripes. In the opening of the angle, and equally distant from the ends, is a lyre of plated metal 30 mm. high and 20 wide (Model 105).

Soloista: Four stripes of silver worsted, located horizontally and applied upon a piece of gray-blue cloth. Length of stripes: the upper 8 cm. the remaining 1 cm. shorter successively. On the upper part, the insignia has a plated lyre. (Model 108).

Musician's 1st class: As before, or three stripes, the number 7 cm. long (Model 107)

Musicians, 2nd class: As before, of two stripes, the upper of 6 cm. (Model 108)

Musicians, 3rd class: As before, but of one single stripe
8 cm. long (Model 109)

Apprentices: A lyre of plated metal upon application of gray blue (Model 110)

The insignia of musicians will be worn: those of the sub-director as stated for chevrons; the rest on both arms, with the centre halfway between the elbow and shoulder.

CLOTHING, EQUIPMENT, ETC., OF THE UNIFORM.

Coats (Chaquestillas)

For officers of all arms (Model 111): Of gray-blue cloth.

For men (Model 112): Cloth the same, but cut slightly different.

Blaauw

For officers of all arms: Olive green (Model 113)

White, officers, (optional) (Model 112)

For men (Model 113) of same colour as for officers with slight difference in cut (pockets and cuffs)

Trunks and Branches (Gray - blue)

For officers of all arms: Trousers and breeches (Model 114 and 115 respectively) Buttons of breeches---None.

For men: Trousers for foot troops (Model 114) Breeches for mounted troops (Model 116) Buttons of breeches----0002.

Breaches (olive green)

For officers of all arms (Model 117)

For men (Model 118)

Heidegger

Helmet-----regulation (Model 118)

Cats:

- a) White caps for generals (Model 120)
 - b) Gray-blue caps for officers of all arms except
generals. (Model 121)
 - c) Olive-green cap for officers of all arms (Model 122)
For generals, model 122.
 - d) Gray-blue and olive green for men (Models 123 and
124)

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Sundproector (Model 125) Olive green.
Straw hat (Model 126) Slouch type.

Overcoats, etc.

Gray overcoat for officers of all arms (Model 127)
 Olive green overcoat for officers of all arms (Model 128)
 Overcoat for men (Model 129)
 Leather vest (Model 130) closed to the collar without pockets, used only in the field.
 Sweater (Model 132) Khaki color. Cyclist model.
 Mountain coat (Model 133) Of wool. For use in cold regions and in the mountains.
 Raincoats (Optional) For officers. of color approximate to olive green overcoat; can be coat, poncho or cape.
 For men (Model 134) Used on guard in garrison.
 Duster (Optional and only for officers on travel) (Model 135).

Footwear.For officers:

Black shoes (Model 136) Patent leather or polished calfskin.
 Black chantilly boot (Model 137) Patent leather.
Leather shoes (Model 138) Natural leather.
Legging of natural leather (Model 140)
Rubber shoes and boots (Optional)
Spurs (Model 141) Of white metal without buckles
Heel-spurs (Model 142) used only by officers with black boots. Of white metal.

For men:

Leather shoes (Model 143) Black box-calf.
Legging (Model 144) Black leather, otherwise same as officers.

Gymnasium shoes for men (Model 48)

Spurs (Model 146) White metal with black straps.

For officers and men:

Alpine boots (Model 147) used exclusively for field service. Black, half boots and nails on the sole for dismounted troops, and high boots for mounted troops. Made with hide out and naturally hair inside.

Trouser foot-strap (Model 148) Of leather or elastic for officers; of leather for men, black.
 "Justa pie" (Model 149) To maintain shape of shoe and hold shoe in place---used by foot troops.

Uniform accessories:

Buttons: (Models A,B,C,D,E,F and G) gilt for blue-gray uniform, white blouse and gray-blue overcoat. Bronze for olive green blouse and overcoat.

Dress-sack: (Model 150) Bandolier (Model 151) and belt (Model 152) for general officers; dress belt for other officers, same as for generals.

Sabre belt: (Model 153)

Sabre sling: Gray blue and leather (Models 154 and 155)

Sabre, black for men (Model 156)

Sabre carrier for officers (Model 157)

Sabre knot for officers (Model 158) Gold. For N.C.O.'s leather (Model 159)

Gloves for officers: White or brick colour (Models 160 and 161). For men, for dress and pass linen or white cotton. Daily and in the field in winter---gray wool (Models 162, 163 and 164).

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Breast strap (Model 13)
Saddle cloth (Model 14) Of gray blue cloth.
Mosé-band, standing, martingale and bridoon are optional.
Halter and halter-strap bobbles of raw-hide.
Saddle cloth.

SERVICE UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS.

Olive green cap
Olive green blouse
Collar----stock not permitted.
Service decoration
Bistinguishing aiguillettes. Adjutants only on service
duty.
Olive green breeches.
Laced shoes, leggins and spurs. (Use of boots at times)
Sam Browne belt and leather saber sling. On duty, when
overcoat is worn, the belt will be over the coat.
Saber and saber knot---bayonet when ordered.
Pearl gray overcoat or waterproof coat. Overcoat when
ordered. Waterproof coat when optional.
Field glasses:
Note: In offices the use of the white blouse is
optional. In garrison, not on duty, long gray blue trousers
can be worn.

Mounted.

- a) Horse training, horse competition, hunting polo and so forth. Equitation equipment and saddle pad. Bridle and breast strap, reins, bits, according to condition.
 - b) When the duty requires uniformity:
Field saddle with saddle-cloth and saber-carrier.
Bridle for reins, bit and bridle and breast strap.
 - c) When duty does not require uniformity as at tactical rides, etc. either a) or b); in all cases Grouper standing or running martingale optional.

Field Uniform for Officers.

Olive green cap
Sun protector, when ordered
Olive green blouse
Collar or stock
Service decorations
Distinguishing aiguillettes and brassards.
Olive green breeches
Laced shoes, leggings and spurs---Alpine boots and
spurs for mountain troops.
Belt and saber carrier. With overcoat, the belt is cut-
side.
Gloves, brick colour.
Pack: Dismounted officers carry it in the field and
maneuvers.
Bayonet with knot, except generals and cavalry officers.
Field glasses, case and strop
Pistol, pistol holster strop
Despatch-case, except officers that carry packs.
Olive green overcoat---when ordered.
Waterproof coat when authorized.

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Mounted.

Field saddle, saddle cloth, under this a blanket doubled four times.
Generals and cavalry officers----saber carriers.
Bridles with four reins, bit and bridoon
Pommel-bags, saddle-bags, rolled in waterproof sack (Optional)
Halter and halter-strap and hobbles.
On the lead horse can be carried bedding, handbags and bags and personal effects.

Service Uniform for Men.

Cap, blouse, breeches and olive green stock, laced shoes and leggings(mounted arms with spurs). Overcoat, short coat and sun-protectors, when ordered. Sergeant majors 1st sergeants saber, and the rest of the troop, the armament and equipment as ordered. Woollen winter gloves. For instruction, combination of garments is permitted.

Field Uniform---Men.

Olive green cap
Sun protector, when ordered
Olive green blouse
Olive green trousers
Laced shoes and leggings----Mounted arms with spurs
Alpine boots---in the field only
Stock
Overcoat or short coat----when ordered
Leather vest. In the field only
Mountain coat when ordered
Field equipment and armament.

Use of Diverses Uniforms.

In the field. Outside of formation, the service uniform.
In formation----the field uniform.

Besides that given above, the following:

- a) In the higher commands, excepting that of the Commanding General, the other officers will wear the corresponding aiguillettes and brassards.
- b) Subaltern officers on foot will use the officer packs
- c) All officers in command of troops will use the whistle.
- d) Mounted officers will carry their overcoats and rain-coats on the saddle, behind, rolled in waterproof sacks, or better on the lead horse. Dismounted officers will carry the coat rolled on the pack or as a bundle on the left shoulder.
- e) Everyone will carry sun protector and identification tag.
- f) Medical officers will carry ready at all times, sign of their neutrality.

M.A. Report #3319, May 12, 1934.

G-3 REPORT

BY OBJECTIVE
IN SERVICE OF STAFF OR
COMBINED DIV.

100-135

SUBJECT MILITARY ----- ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 3328 Date June 2, 1924

Replying to No. Date, 19

6700: Military Training-General.

The basic tactical doctrine underlying training in the Argentine Army is set forth in "Normas para la Instrucción de Oficiales y Tropas en el Ejército" (Standards for Instruction of Officers and Men in the Army).

This is the body of direction with the outline of simple proceedings and clear rules, the application of which regulates the course of instruction and guarantees at the same time the homogeneity of the whole, and better results in the time of service allotted are obtained.

For purposes of instruction, all the troops of the Army depend directly on the Inspector General of the Army (Commander in Chief--after the German designation) through the Secretary's Office. For purposes of preparation for war and plans of instruction, all the General Directions, Institutions, Divisions of the Army, School of Fire, Cavalry School, Military College, N.C.O.'s School, Direction of Aeronautics, of Troops and Services of Communications, of Remount, depend directly on the General Staff of the Army, and which for this purpose only depends itself on the Inspector General of the Army.

Tactical Work of Commands.

General Staff of the Army.

1. In accordance with ideas below expressed for tactical garrison exercises.
2. A General Staff trip each year.
3. Preparation of a war game, based on the Argentine Army.
4. Preparation of a plan of grand maneuvers.

Headquarters of Divisions of the Army and of Cavalry Brigades.

1. Besides the Tactical Garrison exercises, expressed below, there is a tactical ride.
2. A staff ride if possible. If not, the Chief of the General Staff of the Division or Brigade will take such a ride with that of the Army.
3. Preparation each year of the plan of maneuvers for Division or Brigade.

Tactical Garrison Exercises: Work of the Field Officers.

1. War games, tactical walks and rides.
2. Held at least once a month, during the first two periods of instruction of the troops.
3. The chief of the General Staff, the Colonels and Lieut.

Colonels of the headquarters and troops will be in charge.
4. Exercises are of a mixed detachment or of larger combinations when ordered.

Programs and Plans of Instruction.

The program of instruction comprises: "Determination of subject matter, and within this, the different points which the instruction should cover."

This determination of the subject matter is regulated by the Inspector General of the Army.

The Commander of the Regiment fixes the schedule of instruction, and also complementary rules to be followed.

The battalion or group (artillery) commander determines the progression of instruction of his sub-unit.

The Commander of the company, squadron or battery, carries out the plan of instruction of the superior commander.

General Directions on Inspection.

1. Reception of the superiors by the unit.

2. Officers of other commands are urged to attend when possible to observe the inspection, make notes and transmit same to their own chiefs. It is considered a demonstration of interest and initiative to try to give the information to their own chiefs at an opportune moment, and with the speed which the cases require.

3. Presentation of the unit.

4. Supervision of the second chief of regiment and of chief of battalion or group.

5. The Inspector.

6. The critique.

The critique of each chief will be one of the principal means by which his professional competency will be judged, his spirit of observation and his equanimity. Each superior is obliged in the first place to give his opinion of the critique of the subordinates and so that it may be in perfect harmony with his own points of view, he should give his own observations which are principles and reveal the action developed by each superior.

Critiques are instructive: are not to find all good nor all bad; should emphasize the good to stimulate and to make contentment; and point out the errors and indicate the remedy. Critiques should be methodical, ought to be concise, but complete, fundamental and just.

The instruction of the soldier is that of specialisation as will be noted under 6720---Organization and Unit Training--- where only certain men are drilled and trained for certain duties--- in other words, the instruction is not general.

TROOPS AND UNITS
CORPORALS OF THE ARMY

INSTRUCTION

RAINS.

6710: Individual Instruction.

Instruction of Officers of Units.

1. The instruction of the officers is under the direction of the Regimental Commander.

The Instruction has for its purpose the developing of the tactical perception of the officers, broadening their professional knowledge and increasing their physical aptitudes.

The program of this instruction comprises:

Tactical instruction:

War games and tactical themes (on the basis of the organization and regulations of the Argentine Army)

Tactical walks and rides.

Exercises with troops.

General professional instruction:

Knowledge of the armies of the neighbouring countries (organization, tactical methods).

History of war (critical study of combats and battles which may be interesting examples, without neglecting Argentina).

Development of themes within the domain of military science or of the service.

Technical knowledge (fortifications, explosives and demolitions.)

Knowledge of the general mechanism of mobilization.

Physical Instruction:

Gymnastics

Fencing

Firing

Equitation

Swimming

Handling automobiles, motor-cycles.

Instruction of "Asimilados"

Inspection of the instruction of officers

Record of Instruction of officers

Plan of instruction of officers.

General Regulations for the Instruction of Troops.

1. Instruction of Cadre.

This is distinct from that given above. Instruction of officers of the regiment. It has for its object:

a) The preparation of the personnel of the command, especially in that relating to troop leading in combat, and the technique of fire.

b) Application of elements of observation and communications.

The time of the instruction of the cadre is before that of the unit.

2. Instruction of N.C.O's.

This is carried out as follows:

a) During the period of "individual instruction", the instruction of N.C.O's is under the company commanders. The scope of the instruction is to obtain good assistants for the officer instructors in all kinds of work, as model executives as well as practical sub-instructors. The idea is to standardize their morals as much as their professional knowledge, physical aptitudes and general instruction for civil life.

b) During company instruction (squadron or battery) the instruction of N.C.O's is intensified, and instruction is given

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6710: Individual Instruction.

in company work as well as battalion (group of artillery, or regiment of cavalry).

Instruction in company work is as chief of sub-divisions, for non-commissioned officers, and in maneuvers and firing.

3. Instruction of Illiterates.

General attention will be given to primary instruction of illiterates, so as to reduce this percentage. This instruction will be carried out in all units by civilian instructors.

4. Outline upon the Development of Instruction of the Individual Period.

a) Action of commanders:

Great zeal and judgment are to be exercised to awaken the mentality of the men, to form their characters, to make their bodies robust, so as to obtain conscientious soldiers, devoted to their duties and strong, and at the same time courageous and disciplined.

b) Observation on imparting instruction.

To carry out the program, the subject matter is under the direction of a single instructor with sub-instructors.

c) Distribution of work:

Work and rest are distributed reasonably.

d) Performance of instructor:

Factors of great importance for the success which the officer has to obtain as an instructor are his correct presentation before the troops and the spirit which he shows. He is to be a model for the soldiers, their standard.

e) Methods of instruction:

Methods of instruction take into account the following observations of a general character:

1. First care of the instructor should be to inculcate confidence in the recruits.
2. Instruction should not be "purely by memory" or "questions and answers" but of the clearly explained order of ideas. Examples: figures, practical work, etc.
3. Give the general idea first, followed by detail.
4. The instructor should concern himself as to the intelligent manner of formulating his questions as well as his ideas, truly expressing in the words that he employs the exact meaning.
5. Answers should be corrected before passing to another question.
6. Efforts should be made to avoid a frequent error which is in giving examples or explanations, to suppose evil acts committed by the troops or the men who are being questioned.

f) Elements of instruction

Use of maps, plans of battles on a large scale, apparatus for physical exercise and marksmanship.

5. Inspection of "Instruction of Illiterates" "Provisions for Mobilization", "Elements of War", "Internal Service".

These inspections are made at any time believed convenient by the authorities.

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TESTING
REGIMENT OF CSA
IN COMPANY WORK

6710: Individual Instruction.

S. Inspection Books.

- a) Inspection of Instruction---Period Noted, Subject Matter, Criticism by each inspector.
- b) Various inspections---Noted criticism of instructor of ix illiterates, mobilization, material, administration, sanitation, etc.

Regulations for the Instruction of Aspirants to officers of reserve.

1. The general program is as follows:

a) Instruction of the arm.

In each arm, the instruction corresponds to the period of individual instruction, and of the company, squadron or battery according to the programs of the present standards.

b) Tactical instruction of the aspirant.

In each arm, according to program established in the standard for the instruction of the officer, and on that pertaining to his arm only----study of formations, methods and principles of combat, troop leading: Company and Battalion, Squadron and Regiment of Cavalry, Company and Squadron of Machine Guns, Battery and Group of Artillery.

His instruction is essentially to qualify him to be an Officer of Section, as well as an instructor of troops, corresponding to the recruit period and of the company, squadron or battery, and to know how to execute and to give said instruction. Further, to have a certain idea on tactical instruction, indispensable to an officer to fulfill his duty in the field---but further than this it is considered a waste of time.

3. The plan for the instruction consists of "Instruction of the Arm of Service" and "Tactical Instruction".

3. For the instruction, the units that incorporate aspirants will be designated:

a) A chief of battalion or group or second regimental chief of cavalry as director of the instruction.

b) A convenient number of officers of the grade of captain or first lieutenant as instructors in different subjects of arms, using lieutenants and sub-lieutenants only for physical instruction, close order and handling of arms.

4. For internal service.

One or more units in charge of captains or first lieutenants will be organized.

5. As instructors, the officers are reported upon and qualified by their chiefs as to the manner in which they accomplish their work.

5720: Organizational and Unit Training.

Plans of Instruction for Troops.

The plans of instruction of the regiment(or independent unit) consist of:

- a) Schedule of instruction and complementary rules.
- b) Plans of instruction of the Cadre or battalions (or groups) and of the regiment.

INFANTRY

Period of Individual Instruction

Close Order

Individual

A. Instruction without arms.

Position of the soldier
Salutes
Movements at a halt
Steps in marching
Movements marching

B. Instruction with arms. (Rifle, automatic rifles, indicated in a).

Position of the soldier (a)
Manual of arms (a)
Slinging the rifle
Fixing and unfixing bayonet
Loading, safety and unloading (a)
Steps and marchings (a)

The Squad

Forming the squad---position---alignments---dress---covering.

Movements at a halt
Manual of arms---loading
Stack arms
Formations
Steps and marchings
Changing direction
Changing formation

Gymnastics

Calisthenics
Exercise with rifle
Exercise or apparatus (bar, jumping bar, jumping box, rope and pole climbing, parallel bars, inclined and vertical ladders).

Rifle Fencing

Guard
Passes
Lunges and Parries
Lunges and parries in combination with passes
Feints
Attacks
Lunges, retiring and counter-parries
Initiation of fencing combat

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8) b7d
8) b7e
8) b7f
8) b7g
8) b7h
8) b7i
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6720: Organizational and Unit Training.

General Theoretical Instruction.

Internal service. Garrison service. Military organic law.

1. The soldier. His status; duties towards his superiors to himself and his companions.
2. Concise explanation of obligatory military service. The oath to the flag.
3. The regiment; its sub-divisions. The other arms; distinguishing marks; units. The division; troops that compose it.
4. Superiors. Grades, distinguishing insignia. Names of the officers of the regiment and other direct superiors up to the President of the Nation.
5. Internal service of the Regiment and of the company.
6. Obligations of the soldier as a soldier on guard, as a sentinel, suppositions, member of the garrison, mounted, man servant, orderly.
7. Recourses; requests.

Demonstrations of Respect. Civility.

8. Obligation of saluting----salutes to different superiors and to the flag (at a halt; marching; mounted; with arms; as a sentinel).
9. Manner of reporting and answering when called by a superior. Treatment of superiors.
10. Conduct on the street, on walks, in vehicles, in offices and so forth, when they meet superiors. Conduct with ladies and civilians. Procedure in social acts.

Delinquencies---Offences---Punishments.

11. Enumeration and explanation of the common breaches of discipline to all military men, and especially to troops. Enumeration and explanation of the punishments for individuals of troops; their limits.
12. Enumeration and explanation of military offences and corresponding punishments. (Offenses against discipline, against the service, against property, against the security of the state.)

Patriotic Instruction.

13. Brief description of the geography of the country and of the principal facts of the country's history.
14. Idea of the national constitution. Electoral laws.
15. Patriotic anecdotes emphasising military virtues. History of the Regiment.
16. Teaching of National Anthem.

Instruction in Marksmanship

Knowledge and care of arms

Theory of Fire

Firing School; sighting and aiming; execution of the firing; position of the rifleman; firing with ball cartridges.

(The instruction will be similar to that of the rifle, and automatic rifle, and will be general for all the personnel. The most apt will receive instruction with the telescopic sight.

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Open Order.

- A. Individual instruction of the riflemen.
 Estimation and taking advantage of cover.
 Seeing and recognizing targets.
 Estimation of distances in all positions of the body.
 Location in a position and proceeding on the defence.
 Manner of conducting oneself in the attack.
 Use of the rifle.
 Use of the automatic rifle.
 Employment of hand grenades
 Employment of intrenching tools and wire-cutters
 Procedure against aeroplanes and enemy attacks
 Procedure with gas-masks against gas
 Procedure in fog and at night.

B. Instruction of the Squad.

- Different extended order formations from any closed formation whatever; passing from one extended formation to any other; different manners of assembling from any extended formation.
 Movements. Firing position.
 Advance by rushes and crawling.
 Different classes of fire (with rifle and automatic rifle). Ceasing the fire---transmission of orders.
 Development of the group chiefs and of the squad in combat leading and fire direction.
 Procedure in cooperation with tanks
 Procedure of squad especially instructed for position combat.
 Procedure of squads from rear line.
 Procedure of squads with independent missions.
 Application in the attack in encounter combat; same against an enemy in position; same on the defence; same in pursuit; same on retreat.
 (This instruction, as well for the rifle as for the automatic rifle and hand grenade is general for all men.)

Instruction in Field Service.

1. Principal formation of each arm; general method of combat.
2. Sub-divisions of troops of all arms on the march; system of security and exploration.
 Detached company on security service; mission, duties and conduct of the different elements.
3. Sub-divisions of troops of all arms at a halt; outpost and exploration system.
 Detached company as a large guard; mission, duties and conduct of the different elements.
4. Knowledge of "march" discipline.
5. Practice of transmission of orders and verbal despatches---same of orientation and map-reading by the most apt.

Special Instructions.

a) Organs of communication.

Telephone operators (knowledge and handling of field telephone, transmission of orders and despatches).
 Signallers (knowledge and handling of heliographs; transmission of orders and despatches).
 Telemetrists.

b) Handling and marksmanship with pistols (as in artillery)

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Special Instructions (Continued)

- c) Litter-bearers
- d) Drivers (care of stock---knowledge and use of harness
guiding of vehicles.)

These instructions are given only to men selected for each specialty.

Period of the Company.

Close Order.

Formation in line
Movements. Manual of arms
Changing of formation in place
Marches with changes of formation and direction.

Extended Order.

Simulation of combat
Functions in combat (employment of auxiliary
arms placed at disposal)
Execution of combat (movements and firing)
Assembly of the unit.

Instruction in Marksmanship

School of Fire(at least completing the conditions
of the second class)
Combat Firing (beginning for the rifleman, to continue
with group, then squad, section and company).

Instruction in Field Service.

1. Organisation of the company on security service, on
the march (detached company)
2. Organization of the company on outpost service (large
guard).

Instruction in Field Work.

Establishment of bivouac
Construction of trenches
Passing water courses
Loading on railways
Interruption of lines of communication (telegraphic,
telephone, railway traffic) these for the most apt.

Gymnasium: Instruction is continued in accordance with
that described in regulations for this period.

Knife-fencing: Continue the perfecting in combat
fencing.

General Theoretical Instruction: Review and termina-
tion of the program of the previous period.

Special Instruction: Application and perfecting of
what has been achieved in previous period.

Period of Battalion.

The instruction of this period comprises:

Organisation and handling the battalion assembled and
deployed from standpoint of combat.

Combat exercises

Field service exercises.

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Period of the Regiment.

Instruction in this period consists essentially of combat exercises.

Infantry Command.

The combined instruction of these troops is shown in that of the "Instruction of Cadre".

Infantry Machine Guns.

Period of Individual Instruction.

Close Order (A)

Gymnastics (B)

General theoretical instruction (C)

Handling and firing of small arms (D)

Organs of command and litter-bearers (E)

Instruction in field service (F)

- (A) Same as for Artillery (Instruction, dismounted) (1)
- (B) Same as Infantry
- (C) Same as Infantry
- (D) Same as Artillery
- (E) Same as Infantry
- (F) Similar to Infantry

(1) Period of individual instruction.

Instruction with individual Machine Guns--including drivers.

(All the personnel should be able to perform their duties in service with machine guns in position; all the gunners being marksmen.)

1. Knowledge of the material which is essential for the good of the service; change of barrel and replacing the water; dismounting and assembling changeable pack during fire.
2. Aiming: on fixed and moving targets, from sitting and standing positions with fixed and telescopic sight.
3. Loading and firing (simple and continuous-) change of target.
4. Stablemen (those specially designated) knowledge and care of stock; knowledge and care of bridles and packs.
5. Loading and unloading material.
6. In given situation of combat units; sections of infantry. Unloading of material to transport to the place of fire; halt, position.
Change of position, rapid movement (machine guns mounted and dismounted) position.

Marksmanship with Machine Guns.

School of Fire. (Second class qualities as a minimum).
Gunners should practice exclusively.

Combat Fire. (Independent Machine Guns)(all gunners should practice Nos. 3 3 and 4) and as No. 1, those designated as gunners.

Opening of fire.

Work of the personnel.

Observation of the fire effect and advantage of increasing its efficacy. Change of target.

Exercises. Functions.

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Period of the Company.

Close order (A)
Gymnastics (B)
General theoretical instruction (C)
Marksmanship of small arms (D)
Organs of command & Litter bearers (E)
Field Works (F)

- {(A) Same as Artillery (Instruction dismounted.)
(B) Same as Infantry "
(C) Same as Infantry "
(D) Same as Artillery "
(E) Same as Infantry "
(F) Analogous to Infantry "

Marksmanship--Machine Guns.

School of fire: (To the completion of the first category.)

Combat firing (Beginning with the section and continuing with the company.)

Designation of the target.
Aiming point
Regulating the fire
Distribution of fire
Fire for effect
Work with fluctuating sap in position
Changing the target.

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Maneuvers of the Company.

1. Formation in line.
2. Movements at different speeds, and in different formations, with changes in same.
3. Unloading and loading the material at different speeds.
4. Maneuvers on difficult ground. Passing obstacles.

Combat Exercise.

1. Selection of position (if there is one) and reconnaissance of same.
2. Advance for occupying the position (speed of march, formation, taking advantage of the terrain, security)
Manner of entering a position. Precautions for animals (location, formation.)
3. In case of changing position, judgment with which the decision has been taken, if it depends on the unit commander; correctness and rapidity with which the change has been made.
4. Execution of fire relating to: good judgment of the unit commander in the selection of the target, if it has depended on him, and in fire procedure employed according to the characteristics of the target's hit.

Bomb - throwers.

No regulations published as yet.

Infantry Communication Troops.

Regulations to be published shortly.

CAVALRY.

Period of Individual Instruction.

(Instruction Dismounted---Close Order (Squads and Groups)

As prescribed for infantry in the corresponding period, applying the regulations of the arm in "Individual Instruction" with and without arms, and in the squad in close order, as applicable for the carbine.

Gymnastics.

Calisthenics

Exercises on apparatus (horizontal bars, gymnasium horse)

Exercises on live horse.

Races. Games.

Instruction Dismounted with Arms.

1. Knowledge of lance and saber.
2. Instruction with lance.
3. Management
4. Fencing
5. Exercises for skill
Management of saber and fencing.
Instruction with the saber and exercises.

This instruction will be given as preparatory for instruction

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of mounted arms.

General Theoretical Instruction.

Same as for Infantry.

Marksmanship.

Analogous to that prescribed for Infantry according to Cavalry Drill Regulations.

Dismounted Instruction Extended Order.

Same as that prescribed for Infantry in the corresponding period applying the regulations of this arm in "Individual Marksmanship" and in squad in extended order.

Mounted Instruction.

1. Knowledge and care of the horse.
2. Knowledge and use of the saddle.
3. Equitation; position of the trooper; dismounting and mounting; movements at the different gaits, together and individually; work at the halt, jumping of the hurdle.
4. Special exercises preparing the recruits for entering the squadron.

Instruction in Field Service.

1. Principal formations of each arm; general method of combat.
2. Subdivision of a command of all arms on the march; systems, security and exploration.
- Cavalry: Mission, duties and conduct of the different elements, on security and exploration.
 3. Subdivisions at the halt.
 - a) Of a unit of all arms.
 - b) Of an independent unit of cavalry; systems of security and exploration in both cases.
 4. Knowledge of march discipline.
 5. Practice of transmitting orders and verbal despatches. Same of orientation, and map reading by the most apt.

Special Instruction.

1. Estimation of distances.
2. Signalling (N.C.O's and most apt men)
3. Ground scouts.
4. Training remounts
5. Instruction of drivers (knowledge and use of harness)
Maneuvering vehicles.

PERIOD OF THE SQUADRON.

Exercises Mounted and Dismounted.

A. Exercises.

1. Formation in line. Placing foot on ground and mounting.
2. Movement of the Squadron in line.
3. Passage from line to different columns; movements

INSTRUCTION

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3.(cont'd).

- Movements in each one of these, reforming the line.
- 4.Passage from one column to another.
- 5.Formations in rank.
- 6.Change of direction in the different formations.
- 7.To dress and align to the rear.
- 8.Simultaneous change of formation and direction.
- 9.Jumping and passage of obstacles.

B.Charging.

Charge, pursuit (or retire) assembly and return to the normal formation.

- a) Against cavalry
- b) Against infantry, artillery and machine guns.

Instruction Dismounted--Extended Order.

Dismounted to fight on foot.

System of combat (dismounted---combat troops dismounted and employment of auxiliary arms; lead horses; reserve horses)

Execution of combat (movements and firing)

Assembling, mounting.

Marksmanship.

School of Fire (at least complete the conditions of the 2nd category)

Fire combat (beginning with the individual man, counting with the group, squad, section up to the squadron).

Instruction in Field Service.

1. Disposition of the Squadron in service of security (may be unit of all arms or cavalry only)with mission of exploration nearby.
2. Disposition of the squadron in service of security at a halt with mission of close exploration, and may be:
 - a) As cavalry outpost.
 - b) As outposts of cavalry (squadron of large guard).

Instruction in Field Work.

Establishment of bivouac.
Construction of simple ~~old~~ trenches.

Passage of water courses.

Loading on railway.

Demolitions and obstructions (by explosives) this for the more capable.

Instruction dismounted close order (A)

Gymnastics (B)

General Theoretical Instruction (C)

Equitation (D)

Instruction with Arms (Mounted and Dismounted) (E)Special Instruction (F)

(A) Comprises the general instruction of the squadron.
Will be imparted according to Infantry Drill
Regulations.

(B) Instruction is continued in accord with what is

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- (B) Con'td.
Instruction prescribed by the regulations for this period.
(C) Review and complete the program of the previous period.
(D) Perfecting that practised in the previous period.
(E) Perfection of that practised in the previous period.
(F) Application and perfecting that done in the previous period.

PERIOD OF THE REGIMENT.

The instruction of this period consists essentially in:

1. Formations and movements of the regiment in different hypothetical tactics. Charge.
2. Combat Exercise (combination of combat dismounted and charge).

NOTE: In all that referring to preparations for fighting on foot--guided by Cavalry Drill Regulations. In the execution of combat guided by the principles of Infantry Drill Regulations for company and battalion combat.

CAVALRY AND MACHINE GUNS.

Instructions for Machine guns for Infantry Combat will be followed until those for cavalry are published.

CAVALRY COMMUNICATION TROOPS.

(When published)

FIELD ARTILLERY 7.5 CM. & 10.5 CM.

Period of Individual Instruction

Instruction Dismounted.

Military salute at halt.
Instruction with the machete.
Movements at a halt.
Rapid formations on different fronts.
Marches
Movements on the march.
Salutes on the march.

Gymnastics.

Same as that prescribed for cavalry.
Exercises mounted on horse are only practised by men intended as drivers.

General Theoretical Instruction.

Same as that for Infantry.

Instruction of Staffs.

(This instruction will be given to all men who are intended for the battery staff, inclusive of those who will be assigned to the group (battalion.)

1. Field service:

Composition of the battery and of the group on war footing; formation of each.
Principal formations of Infantry, Cavalry and Machine Guns; general method of combat.
Sub-divisions of a column on the march of the



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Different arms; depths.

Development of the group combat (successive operations for leaving the column of march.)

2. Transmission of orders and despatches by flag signals, employing Morse alphabet and regulation abbreviations.
3. Knowledge and handling of the field telephone; transmission of orders and despatches.
4. Transmission of orders and verbal despatches.
5. Knowledge and use of the map (scales, orientation of the map with and without compass; examination of a stretch of road indicating forms and objects of the terrain; situation of points of the terrain with respect to a given point.)
6. Different practical processes of orientation.

Ideas of artillery fire (employment of projectiles and classes of fire; fire control; distribution of fire; mechanism of fire for effect; conditions for grouping the mechanism of fire for effect; conditions for grouping the explosions so that effective fire may be accomplished).

Signals employed in the observation of fire (conventional).
Making of fire tables.

Instruction of Drivers.

This instruction will be given to drivers only).

1. Knowledge and care of the horse.
2. Knowledge and use of harness.
3. Equitation (with snaffle): position of the rider; dismounting and mounting; movements at different gaits by squads and individually. Jumping the hurdle.

Instruction in Service of the Piece.

(This instruction will be given to gunners and gunners; the personnel of the staff will receive instruction on the material and practice in the service of the observation cart; the personnel of drivers, likewise, instruction of the material and discharge of the duties as gunner 1, 3, 5 and 8, and handling of limber and caissons in the formation in battery of the standing pieces.

1. Knowledge of the material and munition----indispensable for good service, of the piece, and dismounting and assembling changeable pieces during fire.

2. Execution of the following movements and services, by men individually (with explanation of what they execute); by pieces; and likewise by the battery simultaneously.

Mounting and dismounting.

Inspection.

In order of march and of combat.

Formation "in battery" (and harnessed) to the front and to the rear.

To adjust the observatory cart with different heights.

3. Aiming (exclusively by gunners); execution by individual pieces.

- a) Direct aiming upon fixed and moving targets.
- b) With auxiliary target.
- c) By parallelism.
- d) By telescopic sight
- e) Referring to aiming point.
- f) Aiming with one or two aiming stakes.
- g) Measuring the minimum range.

4. Execution of the following movements and services; by individual pieces and by the battery simultaneously:

O.M.A. Report #3388, June 3, 1934

1. Tugger
2. Mop
3. Scrubbing
4. Cleaning
5. Toilets
6. Dressing
7. Drying
8. Drying
9. Drying
10. Drying

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4. (Cont'd)

Loading and firing (percussion and time, projectile changes during fire.)

Change of target.

Movement by hand of the unlimbered pieces.

Instruction and Marksmanship in Small Arms.

Carbine---Pistol.

(This instruction will be given to the men who carry the arms mentioned).

1. Knowledge of the arms as a necessary means for its handling and care.
2. Manuals of respective arms.
3. Marksmanship respectively with pistol and carbine to include at least: with pistol, all the conditions of the 2d category (Firing Regulations---small arms); and with carbine, the preparatory exercises of the second category (Cavalry Firing Regulations). In the instruction with the carbines, men will be taught likewise the manner of taking cover on the ground, whether individually or by groups, being guided by the Infantry Drill Regulations in all that concerns combat of the individual and of the squad.

Special Instruction.

- A. Instruction of Litter bearers.
- B. Training of Remounts.

PERIOD OF THE BATTERY.

Service of the Piece and the Firing Battery.

A. The battery in firing position.

1. Means of security which the situation requires and observation of targets.
2. Preparation for fire:
Selection of observing point.
Use of observation cart.
Communications established with the battery and with the chief (eventually with auxiliary observer)
Determination of the elements of fire, which may be:

Against a target already determined:

- Reconnaissance of the target.
- Selection of point of control.
- Estimation of distances.
- Measure of angle of deflection.
- Determination of minimum range.
- Corrections for derivations.
- Designation of target if one is visible.
- Procedure of lateral aiming point, if one be visible.

Moving target.

- Selection of initial point.
- Disposition of the fascine.
- Determination of the firing elements upon point of the terrain in whose proximity

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

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Moving target (cont'd).

there is a probability of the target appearing.

On waiting position.

Reconnaissance of the firing position.
Determination of laying the pieces.
Selection of initial point.
Staking of direction by base pieces.
Determination of elements of fire, this on prominent points of the ground where enemy's appearance is probable.

B. Execution of Fire.

Fire control.
Distribution of fire.
Fire for effect.
Changes of target
Changes of projectile or method of bursts.
Work with intrenching tools in position.
Changes of front during fire.
Preparation of firing data.

Instruction for Staff.

(Same for men of the battery and those intended for the group.)
Theoretical and practical instruction in the duties of:

a) Liaison.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| To indicate roads for marching |) Couriers; |
| Between officers who advance and troops which follow. |) Stakes. |
| For the direction of fire: |) Telephone; |
| Between Batry. commander and his battery. | } signals
relays. |
| Between group chiefs and Captains. |) Telephone;
Signals
Couriers. |
| Between group chiefs (or a capt.) and auxiliary observer. |) Telephone
Signals. |

For repositioning pieces in position:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Between battery and signals its limbers and caissons |) Signals |
| 1st sergeant. | } Couriers. |
| Between 1st sergeant and light communication column |) Signals |

b) Scouts:

Reconnaissance of roads, especially of bridges and bad passes.
Making of simple sketches.
Security on the march.
Security in position.
Observation of targets.
Observation of fire.

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Maneuver of the Battery.

1. Formation "in line of columns".
Dismounting and mounting the horse
(march to the front and
rear; oblique march;
closing and opening
intervals; change of direction.)
2. Movements, at different
gaits, of the battery "in line"
of columns" and "in line"
(closing and opening
intervals; change of direction.)
3. Passing from formations of line
to "column of pieces" and
double column, and reverse.
4. Movements of "column of pieces" (march to the front,
and of "double column" at the rear, oblique; varia-
different gaits.
(tions.)
5. Formations "in battery" from
whatever formation and marching
at whatever gait.
Deploying to the front; to the
rear to the flanks.
6. Maneuvers on different grounds
and passing of obstacles.

Combat Exercises.

1. In any case of entering into combat:
Selection of a position (if there is a place)
Reconnaissance of position and preparation of
fire.
2. In case of advance of the battery, from the column
of march, to occupy a position. Guiding by a
senior officer (gait, formation, advantage of
terrain, security). Formation, manner and gait
of going into position. Means taken with limbers,
caissons and battery commanders. (Location, forma-
tion, security.)
3. In case of change of position:
Judgment with which the decision has been taken,
if it has depended on the battery commander,
correction and rapidity with which the change has
been made.
4. Execution of fire, in reference to:
Judgment of the battery commander in the selection
of target, if it depended on him, and in the
methods of fire employed according to the character
of the targets beaten. Discretion in use of
ammunition.

Instruction dismounted (A)

Gymnastics (B)

General Theoretical Instruction (C)

Equitation (D)

Marksman ship of small arms (E)

Special Instructions (F).

- (A) Comprises the general instructions of the battery
(B) Combines the instruction in accordance with that
prescribed by regulations for this period.
(C) Reviews and completes the programme of the previous
period.

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- (D) Repeat with curb, what was practiced in previous period.
- (E) Perfecting that given in previous period.
- (F) Application and perfecting what was learned in previous period.

Instruction in Field Work.

Establishment of the bivouac.
Construction of covers
Passing water courses
Loading on railway.

PERIOD OF THE GROUP. (Battalion)

The instruction of this period comprises:

1. Maneuvers of the group.
2. Combat exercises.
3. Battle firing.

PERIOD OF THE REGIMENT.

The instruction of this period consists essentially of:

Combat exercises.

DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY.

The general instruction of the arm is provided for in the "exercises of the cadre", and for its being carried out divisional maneuvers are indicated.

HEAVY ARTILLERY. (10, 13 and 15 CM.)

The same as field artillery, until special regulations are issued.

AUXILIARY ARTILLERY FOR INFANTRY. (7.5 CM.)

The same as field artillery until special regulations are issued.

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY (7.5 CM.)

The same as field artillery until regulations are issued.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY (7.5 cm.)

Special regulations are to be issued shortly.

ARTILLERY COMMUNICATION TROOPS

Special regulations are to be issued shortly.

SECTION

6730: Organizational and Unit Training.

PONTOON SAPPERS.

Period of Individual Instruction.

Instruction in Close Order.

Sappers, same as Infantry.

Driver, same as artillery (instruction dismounted.)

Gymnastics.

Sappers same as Infantry.

Drivers, same as Artillery.

Rifle Fencing

Sappers, same as Infantry.

General Theoretical Instruction.

All men, same as Infantry.

Marksmanship.

The sappers, same as Infantry.

Drivers, same as artillery.

Handling and firing of small arms.

Instruction in Open Order.

Sappers, same as Infantry.

It should be understood that this instruction, besides the combat preparation which it gives to the sappers, is likewise of great benefit for their technical preparation in fortifications, since the skillful and judicious estimation of the terrain in all methods of infantry combat, is the best school for suitable and correct instruction in all classes of fortification.

Instruction in Organs of Communication and Litter-bearers.

Sappers same as Infantry.

Instruction of Drivers.

Same as for artillery.

Instruction in Field Services.

Sappers, similar to that of Infantry, with the exception of paragraphs Nos. 2 and 3 in regulations which relate to the company of said arm.

Instruction in Building of
Regulation Bridges.

(The personnel of drivers should know all the nomenclature of the hauling material.)

1. General knowledge of the material (of the task of hauling.)
2. Loading and unloading the material.
3. Rowing and anchoring.
4. Lashings and bindings.
5. Knowledge of the most essential terms of pontoon vocabulary.
6. Knowledge of buoys and shorebeams (on trestle or pontoon)

Instruction of Improvised Bridge.

(Exclusive for sappers).

1. Classification of the different classes of bridges which can be constructed with material at hand.
2. Knowledge and use of the appropriate wagon tools and those that can be requisitioned. Same of material in general.
3. Models of unions and lashings (to distinguish them and make them.)

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4. Make models of simple treatles, bindings and fastening (with nails, screws, wire, etc.)
5. General nomenclature and to distinguish by their names, the different classes of supports in use.
6. Simple improvised means employed in crossing streams.
7. Launching fixed supports employing means at hand.

Instruction with Explosives.

(Exclusively for sappers).

1. Name use and general nomenclature of the articles and tools to be employed.
2. To know and be able to distinguish easily explosives placed at disposition.
3. Auxiliary elements (fuses, detonators, detonating cord, priming tubes, etc.).
4. Preparation of a simple charge (using the utensils of the miner's kit).

Instruction in Field Fortification.

(Exclusively for sappers).

1. Name, general nomenclature and use of all tools.
2. General homenclature of all trenches (upon the ground and with models in sight.)
3. Make simple works (trenches, kneeling, standing, reinforced, up to a covered trench, excepting the tactical situation.) (Taking advantage of favorable aspects such as holes, ditches, etc. which the ground offers.)
4. To know how to classify obstacles, with model presented.

COMPANY PERIOD.Instruction in close order.

Sappers----same as for infantry.

Drivers----same as for artillery (instruction dismounted.)

Gymnastics.

Sappers----same as for infantry.

Drivers----same as for artillery.

Rifle Fencing.

Sappers----same as for Infantry.

General Theoretical Instruction.

All same as for Infantry.

Instruction in Marksmanship.

Sappers----same as for Infantry.

Drivers----same as for artillery.

Instruction in extended order.

Sappers----same as for infantry, with a scope according to the remarks expressed for this instruction in previous period.

Instruction of organs of communication, and litter bearers.

Sappers, same as for Infantry.

Maneuvers of Bridge Trains.

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Maneuvers of Bridge Trains (Cont'd)

Drivers, analogous as for artillery (maneuvers of the battery 1).

Exercises in loading and unloading on railway.

This class of exercises is to be practiced at least once in the period.

Instruction of Regulation Bridges.

(Exclusively for sappers)

1. Establishment and setting up a normal bridge, light and reinforced (with pontoons and trestles).
2. Establishment and setting up bridges named by pieces and by conversion.
3. Construction of foot-bridge for infantry, same for all arms (of two or three pontoons.)
4. Replacing supports in a constructed bridge.
5. Practising of regulations for crossing bridges.
6. Execution of passing over bridge and infantry foot bridges.

Instruction in Improvised Bridges.

1. Construction of a pile bridge (light or heavy) upon mixed supports.
2. Construction of infantry foot bridges with material at hand.
3. Passage of troops over improvised bridges; means of security against accident.
4. Transport of troops, with means at hand.
5. Employment of improvised means for crossing stock.
6. Construction and use of portable bridges.

Instruction in Explosives.

(Exclusively for sappers)

In this period should be had:

An application, on a large scale of demolitions and blasts of all kinds (walls, timber, iron, earth, obstacles). Mines.

Instruction in Field Fortification.

(Exclusively for sappers)

In this period will be constructed by the company of sappers together:

1. A group of works, in the sector of a company of infantry, comprising: from a trench without shelter to a reinforced shelter (distinct models); obstacles, communication trenches, covered trenches, observatory posts, relief posts, etc.

O.M.A. Report #3228, June 2, 1924.

OBSTACLES

DETAILS.

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Instruction in field fortifications (cont'd)

2. Bivouac and road work (models of huts, kitchens, watering troughs, etc.
Arrangement of a piece of road.
3. Construction of loading ramps

PERIOD OF THE BATTALION.

In this period combat instruction should be continued only in the company, and as to the general instruction of the battalion, it consists essentially in:

- A. Fortification exercises with tool wagon, (exclusively for sappers).
- B. Exercises of pontooners (with regulation and improvised material (for sappers and bridge trains.)

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SUBJECT - MILITARY - ARGENTINA

From - ARGENTINA

No. 3332 Date June 26, 1924.

Replies to No. Date 19

6000: Military System and Policy.

The following is a translation of that part of the President's Message to Congress which concerns the War Department, and its work. The Message was delivered on the inauguration of the 63rd period of sessions on June 20, 1924.

"When I inaugurated the previous period of sessions, I stated to the Honorable Congress my intention to devote the greatest attention to our armed institutions, an intention which had as a basis not the fear of foreign peace being disturbed, but the need of our institutions to acquire the degree of preparedness they lack, in order to respond to the mission which is the foundation of their existence.

"Nations that neglect their means of defence jeopardize their honor, their sovereignty and their very existence. Funds destined for the army have been limited in recent years, and its efficiency has suffered. This was contributed to in no small measure as well by the radical transformation brought about by the great World War. It was urgent to improve the situation and this, naturally, meant an increase in the budgets. In accord with such ideas the Honorable Congress sanctioned a budget for 1923, which permitted the carrying out of some improvements; but the delay with which the Budget Law was voted prevented the fulfilment of the greater part of the program drafted by the Executive Power, and in consequence, its application has been deferred until the current year.

"Among the most important deficiencies which affected the Army and still affect it, and which were pointed out in my previous Message, is the one relative to material on hand, which is absolutely inadequate for the present age, and it has diminished greatly the efficiency of instruction. In order to correct this condition with the urgency required, the Executive Power presented a bill providing for the total renewal of existing material. This bill obtained, as was to be expected, the preferential attention of Congress, and the Executive Power was authorized to undertake those expenditures considered most urgent.

"The transcendence which was given the bill mentioned obliged the Executive Power to make a declaration as to its real scope, and it must be stated with legitimate satisfaction that public opinion here, and in all South American countries, as reflected by the most important organs of the press, recognized our imperative need of renewing material, a duty in which we had been preceded by nearly all the countries of the continent.

6000: Military System and Policy.

"I wish to seize this opportunity to express, once again, my pacifist sentiments and they are those of the Argentine people, and the motives which have urged the Executive Power to request the appropriations mentioned, and which, no doubt, are also those which dictated the sanction of the Honorable Congress.

"The Argentine Nation must maintain without alteration its traditional policy of harmony which has always guided international relations, and it must devote all efforts to cultivate for its people and for those that live with them, the greatest possible welfare. We need much wealth to exploit our resources properly, we also need it to extend the benefits of education in our own vast territory, and besides we do not aspire to hegemonies which are repugnant to our free spirit of equality. Therefore, we do not enter into ruinous armament competitions; but if we expect everything from peace, our love of it, and the benefits which it can bring us, this should be no impediment for our dedicating to national defence, the attention which it exacts. Sure of our own good faith and intentions, and as respectful of the rights of others as of our own, we shall limit our armed forces to what our security exacts, indeed we must base them in the future on what has been their foundation in the present: our own capacity to make them effective.

"The purchase of the material authorized by Law 11.366 must be carried out in the least onerous manner possible for the public treasury, and with this in view necessary measures have already been adopted to carry out the instruction of the personnel incorporated into the army advantageously. Simultaneously, studies are being made to decide upon the types of materials to be purchased, and a commission has already been appointed, as small as possible in number of members, in order to visit manufacturing plants and report on materials which should be bought abroad and those that can be manufactured in the country. It is the intention of the Executive Power, already made known to the Honorable Congress, to attempt to establish in the country some of the industries which in normal times are devoted to other purposes, and which, in case of need, could be transformed to produce equipment necessary for the army. This procedure is the only one which follows without interruption for a long time can make us independent of foreign industry, and with it, avoid the huge expenditures which periodically must be made in order to possess adequate arms, exacting frequent replacements, and the upkeep of which is costly in itself.

"In compliance with the plans enunciated in my previous message, the Executive Power has studied the changes to be introduced into military legislation in force, and although I should have wished to present all referring to said legislation embodied in one law, it has been necessary to withdraw from this plan in view of the urgency of modifying some of the laws in force today. Nevertheless, the work is being accomplished on a connected plan, and in such a way that the articles shall harmonize and complement each other.

"The Constitution Law of the Army is already under your consideration and this is the fundamental law on which all others are based. Furthermore, the Personnel Law of the Army has been proposed and is destined to replace Law 9675, and, more complete than the latter, it regulates not only what refers to the fighting forces, but also "similares" and civilians who serve with the military administration sections. The reform of Law 9675, which the project of the Personnel Law of the Army implies, is of

6000: Military System and Policy.

great urgency. That law was recognized from the time of its sanction as being inapplicable; changed later by the Honorable Congress in one of its essential provisions, it no longer responds to the object which inspired it, and is a serious obstacle to the efficiency of the corps of officers. The laws regulating the recruitment régime, promotions and retirements of personnel have an extraordinary influence on the armed institutions as they affect them in the directive cadres, and because their provisions affect not only the present, but also the future.

These considerations, already expressed when the Personnel Project of Law was presented, move me to ask the Honorable Congress for its early consideration.

"The study of the Military Service Law, which must replace Law 4707, is almost terminated, and we await an agreement with the Department of Public Instruction to present it for the sanction of Congress. Such cooperation is needed in the part concerning physical instruction of youths, thus enlarging the educative function of the army, for, in modern society it is no longer the exclusive instrument of force, but also an organism that complements the school and the home.

"I state once more, and with great satisfaction, that the army has accomplished its duty in a manner which is already traditional. The Executive Power, consistent with the intentions expressed on various occasions, has endeavored to limit any intervention of the army in functions foreign to its mission. Even though the discipline of the army has been excellent, nevertheless, the amendment of the present code of Military Justice is urgent, and the corresponding project is to be presented in the period of sessions that begins today.

"I may anticipate that the new law on military discipline will modify substantially that which is in force, as much in procedures as in penalties, and it will harmonize with the course taken by modern legislation within the limits imposed by its special character.

"It has not been possible to carry out the instruction in the army in the manner aspired to by the Executive Power due as much to the lack of material as to the delay with which the budget was sanctioned. However, in 1923, the army was given a new peace organization, transitory, it is true, and the necessary measures were taken to limit the detrimental effects that this circumstance might cause.

"It may be affirmed that the class submitted to the service in the year 1923 has passed to the reserve possessing the most perfect instruction that with the time and means available, it was possible to impart. The action of the Office of the Inspector General of the Army has contributed decisively to this. This office is a new bureau which, besides supervising and encouraging the training of troops, has endeavored to insure instruction by unifying direction and supervision. In the current year maneuvers will take place which will permit of an appropriate termination to troop instruction, and especially the exercise of command for officers.

"The military institutions for instruction have carried out

Report O.M.A. #3333, June 26, 1924.

6000: Military System and Policy.

their programs under the same supervision. In order to have specialized instructors in the different branches, aviation, technical subjects, etc., a certain number of officers will enter foreign service schools shortly, and on their return will be employed preferentially as instructors.

"The Executive Power has taken pains to give all the comforts which insure a hygienic life to the troops, and the fact that the number of those sick has been considerably reduced is stated with satisfaction. However, it is not sufficient to give abundant and healthful food to the men, nor to improve their outfits, as has been done. It is essential that their quarters should have requisite conveniences in places where many individuals live together. A large number of our barracks are not appropriate and lack necessary equipment; the project for military constructions is intended to remedy this defect. It has been presented to Congress, and when carried out will permit the construction of all barracks needed within a period of ten years, without becoming an unwieldy burden on the annual budgets. A rapid solution of the problem of quarters for troops is indispensable. It is urgent, not only for hygienic reasons and those of a military nature, but also for the sake of culture itself. It may be asserted that when the army has suitable barracks available, which will permit the inculcation of healthy habits of life in the soldier, then the hygienic conditions of some regions of the country will also improve.

"It remains only for me to make known to the Honorable Congress that the Executive Power has studied attentively all that concerns aerial traffic, radioelectric communications, and the security of national territories, and these studies have been translated into projects of laws which have already been presented, and in the preparation of which officials of the various departments interested have taken a part. These projects, due to the importance of the matters covered, merit the very special consideration of the Honorable Congress."

G-2 REPORT

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SUBJECT: MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From: ARGENTINA

No. 3353 Date September 23, 1924.

Replies to No. 3353 Date October 18, 1924.

6730: Combined Training.

Field maneuvers and maneuver camps---frequency, character and scope of training.

From "La Nación" Sept. 18, 1924.

"The Army maneuvers planned to close the military year will not take place due to a decision of the authorities of the War Department, which, in spite of its good will and a minute study of resources available has been obliged to give up the idea in view of its cost.

"On the one hand is the impossibility of using camp which due to its proximity would reduce cost of transportation of troops from their respective garrisons to point of concentration, for this means cutting down many wire fences, to replace which is extremely expensive. On the other hand, where a larger camp is available without so many sub-divisions, the cost of transportation is prohibitive.

"Once more, therefore, there will be no maneuvers this year. Their realization has been dependant on funds on hand for the last ten years, and final exercises have been reduced to very limited excursions from barracks, the troops being concentrated at some given place, and engaged in the solution or interpretation of given tactical themes, in which the simulation of large numbers of troops, and of no less numerous batteries of all kinds of cannon are supposed to be in action.

"As a matter of fact the troops taking part are usually less than a division. Sooner or later real maneuvers must be held. Otherwise a large part of the work done to keep the army efficient will be eventually lost. Congress should consider the matter from his various aspects, not only from the financial one, and see that funds are provided."

From "La Prensa" Sept 19, 1924.

"Since the announcement that the south eastern zone of the department of Tandil (Province of Buenos Aires) had been selected as the most appropriate place to hold maneuvers of some importance this year, we have awaited the announcement of final plans and programmes to be carried out with considerable interest for it is now ten years since maneuvers were held in the Province of Entre Ríos in 1914.

"When the Ministry of War published its decision not to hold maneuvers this year the news was received with surprise not only by the public, but also by the army."

6730: Combined Training.

" It is to be noted that our army is becoming a sort of non-technical institution which does not have annual maneuvers nor are the classes of the reserve ever called up.

"One of the reasons for not holding maneuvers is said to be the scarcity of water in the Tandil zone. Another and more potent reason being that \$350,000 m/n voted is quite insufficient to pay expenses of concentration of the first two divisions of the army, and a large part of the third. It is the general opinion that a special sum could well be voted by Congress in order to test at least three divisions of the army. Another supposition which cannot be overlooked is that during the year training has been so deficient and incomplete, that there is a desire to avoid criticism by an exhibition of inefficiency.

"The supreme importance of these exercises is evident for the high command which should have all possible opportunities to acquire experience in the practical solution of possible situations or ones similar to real war.

"The Nation's faith in the benefits of peace is stronger every day, but at the same time its armed institutions must leave no doubt as to their efficiency."

Report O.M.A.#3353, Sept.23,1924.

G-2 REPORT

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SUBJECT_MILITARY-----ARGENTINA-----
(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 3367 Date November 5 1924.

Replying to No. Date 6/2 W.D. NOV 20 1924

6720: Field Training.

The possibility of holding general maneuvers at Tandil (Province of Buenos Aires) being discarded, the Inspector General of the Army issued orders to the effect that the final exercises to terminate the military year should take place from October 25 to November 15.

In connection with these exercises the Minister of War recently modified the duration of the periods of instruction of the 1903 class, until the termination of the present military year as follows:

"The period of battle practice and instruction of battalion group and regiment of cavalry for infantry, artillery, cavalry and sapper-pontoniers shall last until October 20th, special attention being devoted to battle practice.

For Communication and Flying Corps troops, the period of application shall extend to November 15th, and exercises are to be held in cooperation with the troops of the first and second divisions of the Army and the Second Cavalry Brigade.

The Railroad Troops shall not modify time table already assigned.

The Army Divisions and mountain detachments that are able to concentrate troops without giving rise to extraordinary expense shall effect final exercises for the first and second series, and when it is not possible to concentrate, exercises previously indicated, and scheduled to terminate on November 15, shall be carried out.

The Third and Fourth Cavalry Brigades shall hold exercises as already established. Mountain detachments and cavalry brigades shall accomplish their final exercises independently.

Once these exercises are terminated, and after November 15th, the discharge of the conscripts of 1903 class shall be commenced by halves, one contingent to remain until the incorporation of the 1904 class to take place on January 15, 1925.

On October 27th exercises were commenced by the first and second divisions at Campo de Mayo. A start was made with battalion exercises, and a series of other exercises to prepare the troops for more important work in cooperation with complete regiments and their auxiliary observation and communication services. Due to lack of armament and insufficient personnel in the initial work so far accomplished, only an attempt has been made to have all arms participate and get an idea of methods practised in modern warfare.

In the meantime things have been organized in such a way that there is maximum comfort, and the most rigorous hygiene to guarantee the health of the conscripts.

6720: Field Training.

Regiments 1, 2 and 3 of Infantry and the 1st Cavalry, 1st Artillery and other units which left the capital for Campo de Mayo provided with new model tents, electric light and supply services provided with the object of making life in the field more comfortable.

NOTE: See photographs taken from newspaper attached to first copy only of this report.

O.M.A. Report #3367, Nov. 5, 1924.

6240: Recruitment-Enlisted Personnel.

On September 25th the Executive Power issued a decree calling up the conscript class of the year 1904, and other citizens of the previous classes who for one reason or another did not serve with their respective classes.

The 1904 class is scheduled to join the Army on January 5, 1935 and 12th, 1935.

The total number of men to join pertaining to this class is given as follows:

| 1st Div.
Army | 2nd Div.
Navy | 3rd Div.
Army | 4th Div.
Navy | 5th Div.
Army | Navy |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------|
| 3397 | 1135 | 5865 | 1877 | 5069 | 1738 |
| 4578 | 1387 | 3484 | | | 963 |

Total 22,373 for the Army and 7,000 for the Navy.

Report O.M.A. Nov. 5, 1934.

Sect 2

G-2 REPORT

SUBJECT... MILITARY---ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From... ARGENTINA

No.-3377----- Date----- December 1-----, 19 24

Replies to No.----- Date RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 20 1924, 19

(ADD)

6710: Individual Training.

In the course of his official visit to the Director of Firing and Gymnastics of the Argentine Army the writer was given pamphlet hereto attached, a complete translation of which follows. It is distributed by the department cited, and is addressed specially to the Reserve Officers, minors enrolled in the Army and students of the country.

On the outside of the pamphlet the following appears:

"Young Men! Attend the School of Fire for your country, for the Constitution and for your honor as the defenders of a great nation, the land of redemption for those who suffer in the world, and who find in it, under your custody, consolation, bread, homes, rights and liberty. E.S. Zeballos"
(General).

"If you wish to have a great country, learn to defend it obeying its laws."

"If we instruct all our citizens in the handling of arms, and accurate firing we have multiplied the defensive power of the nation, and each and every Argentine will be considered as a free soldier, or a soldier on leave, but always ready to answer his country's call.

May the hour never come to take him from his fruitful labor, but may we always feel we are a strong democracy, proud and virile as we are pacific."

Roaque Saenz Peña (Ex-President of Argentina)

The interior of the pamphlet gives the following excerpts from Organic Military Law No.4707:

" CONSCRIPTS WHO DESIRE TO REDUCE MILITARY SERVICE
TO THREE MONTHS.

Those citizens who must serve in the Army for one year, and prove to the commander of the military district with their certificates that they have acquired at Target Ranges practice and precision required by the Executive Power, shall only serve one fourth of regulation time in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Conscripts who have joined the army and request benefits outlined by Art.9, Title I of Law 4707 must satisfy firing tests of the 5th, 6th and 7th class of the 3rd set of firing regulations for Infantry, in one session and without a knapsack and they may use as much as a total of twenty cartridges.

This test shall take place on the request of the person interested within twenty days of the date when he joins his unit, and before a board formed by the commander of the

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company, battery or squadron and the officers to be designated by the chief of the regiment.

The 5th and 6th tests, to be accomplished (leuser rifle) each one with 4 shots,(4) and the 7th,with three shot.(3) must be carried out by the gunner, it in corresponding position, but with some latitude in the use of cartridges, and after fulfilling one test he may employ cartridges left over for the next one.

When a distance of 350 do not exist in the firing range, but there is one of 300, the test shall be made under identical conditions, but with 18 cartridges.

The principal war arm and shall consist of such one of the Cavalry and Artillery Corps that is in their garrison in places where there is no official target range, the masters, in order that provisions of Art. 3 may be complied with.

In the officialized target range a special target shall be placed so that master enrolled who have complied with conditions required by firing book ("libreta") may exercise gratis.

STUDENTS WHO WISH TO JOIN STAFF OR RESERVE OFFICERS
IN THE ARMY

Students of the National Institutions, Normal Schools, Technical Institutions and incorporated educational establishments may present themselves to corresponding military district immediately after enrolling, until July 1 of the year when their class enters into the draft, in order to become eligible in the Volunteer class of Officers who are candidates to become reserve officers, always granted that they have fulfilled regulation firing tests on date specified by them, when they wish to be called for three months' service in the year, one year before or two years after the one when their class is called.

Those interested should present a request to the military district to which they belong accompanied by their firing book ("libreta") and students' certificates.

The students who have finished their studies and present their title, diploma or respective certificate shall enjoy the same benefits.

Students who are complying with regulation firing tests shall present themselves to the barracks of the garrison to receive preparatory instruction (always granted there is no instructor in the college or institution to which they belong,) and after to the official firing ranges where they shall have an option to fire three times in each firing session either carrying out or repeating tests. Identity must be proved with an enrollment book or a student's certificate. If the latter is missing it must be replaced by a passport.

In all official firing ranges special targets shall be put up in order that students who accomplish conditions of the firing book ("libreta") may exercise gratis.

The date and the target range where the test is held is determined by the Commander of the respective Division within the second half of the month of November of each year, and for this purpose the military districts shall give out the corresponding summons.

Students who do not accomplish test No.7 cannot join the army as candidates for Reserve Officers and they shall be included in the draft of their class in order to accomplish service corresponding to them.

RESERVISTS.

Every reservist has the obligation to attend the nearest firing range to his residence (up to 30 kilometers) in order to accomplish a programme of 7 tests established by the Government.

The age of the reservist is considered from December 31

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of the year when he becomes 30 years of age. Each year his firing program shall be accomplished after:

"In each firing range instructor, on Sundays and holidays and ammunition gratis shall be available."

The following is the test required by Military Law No. 4707 in which students must qualify in order to serve less three months only, exemption from nine months further service:

| Test | Distance | Shots | Position | Target | Conditions to qualify. |
|------|----------|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| a | 150 m. | 3 | Prone position with support | "Busto a Zonas" | No shot less than 4. |
| b | 150 m. | 3 | Prone position without support | do. | No shot less than 3. |
| c | 150 m. | 3 | Kneeling | do. | No shot less than 3. |
| d | 150 m. | 3 | Standing | do. | No shot less than 2. |
| 1st | 250 m. | 5 | Prone position without support | "Cabeza a Zonas." | 4 shots |
| 3rd | 250 m. | 5 | Kneeling | do. | 4 shots |
| 3rd | 350 m. | 5 | Standing | do. | 4 shots |
| 4th | 350 m. | 5 | Prone position with support | do. | 4 shots |
| 5th | 350 m. | 5 | Prone position without support | do. | 4 shots |
| 6th | 350 m. | 5 | Kneeling | do. | 4 shots |
| 7th | 350 m. | 5 | Standing | do. | 3 shots |

In the above table conditions a,b,c,d, 1,2,3 & 4 are for practice only, conditions 5,6 and 7 being the actual record test. Instead of being authorized 5 shots as shown in the above table for each test 5,6 and 7 making a total of 15 shots, the conditions have been changed to authorizing 20 shots for the 3 tests, and out of these 20 shots, 4 hits must be made in the 5th test, 4 in the 6th and 3 in the 7th. The targets "Busto a zonas" correspond very nearly to "target E" used on rifle ranges in the U.S., target "Cabeza a zonas" corresponds very nearly to "Target F".

The following is the annual firing test for Reservists:

| Test | Distance | Shots | Position | Target | Conditions to qualify. |
|------|----------|-------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| b | 150 m. | 3 | Prone position without support | "Busto a Zonas" | No shot less than 3. |
| c | 150 m. | 3 | Kneeling | do. | do. |
| d | 150 m. | 3 | Standing | do. | do. |
| 1st | 250 m. | 5 | Prone without support | "Cabeza a zonas" | 4 shots in each zones |
| 3rd | 250 m. | 5 | Standing | do. | 3 shots in zones |
| 6th | 350 m. | 5 | Kneeling | do. | 3 shots in zones |
| 7th | 350 m. | 5 | Standing | do. | 3 shots in zones |